Daily Report

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Alia, 'Huge Crowds' Attend May Day Parade

AU011313 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albania at 0755 GMT begins a 55-minute live report of the May Day parade in Tirana. Two reporters describe the scene along the Martyrs of the Nation Boulevard, which they say is filled with huge crowds and adorned with banners. A huge portrait of Enver Hoxha adorns the facade of the AWP Central Committee building. A phalanx of 3,000 students is standing in front of the stand from where the party and state leaders and other guests are to watch the parade, including foreign diplomats. At 0800 GMT the reporter says that Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, is taking his place on the stand, together with other party and state leaders.

Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivers a 5-minute speech on the occasion.

The reporter says that a group of young pioneers go to the stand and offer bunches of flowers to Alia and other party and state leaders. The parade itself then begins with a phalanx of 400-standard bearers, followed by students carrying effigies of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Enver Hoxha, workers from various Tirana enterprises and institutions, schoolchildren holding bunches of flowers and banners, folklore troupes, cooperativists, and young pioneers.

The reporters read out from time to time the various slogans printed on banners carried by the participants in the parade, mostly in praise of Enver Hoxha and the AWP. Other slogans said to be referring to Albania's international relations stress its policy of good-neighborliness. The reporters also say that groups of workers carry portraits of Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders.

The report on the Tirana May Day parade ends at 0850 GMT.

Ramiz Alia's 1987 Speeches Published

AU011309 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1800 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia's book entitled "Speeches and Discussions," 1987, has come off the press. The book includes material spanning the period January-May 1987, most of which is published for the first time. All the writings are of great interest for the work of the party and its instruments. They include speeches and discussions in the highest party and state forums, at national meetings and conferences, as well as speeches and discussions in the districts of Tirana, Korce, Shkoder, Skrapar, and Lushnje. Particular emphasis is placed on the scientific organization of agricultural and livestock production, on the problems confronting economic enterprises and institutions, on the method and style of work, on questions pertaining to management and the education of people with a socialist attitude toward work and property, and so forth.

Border Trade Talks Held With Greece

AU011258 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1800 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Following the agreement on border trade signed recently between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Greece, a Greek delegation from the prefecture of Kerkyra arrived yesterday in Sarande. The delegation is led by the island's prefect, (Ilia Peristakis), and includes the mayor of Kerkyra, (Ioannis Skorkulos), representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Chamber of Handicrafts, and others.

The prefect of Kerkyra and those accompanying him were received by Kosta Kallojeri, chairman of the Sarande District People's Council Executive Committee, who had a warm and friendly talk with them. Talks were held between the two delegations, which were also attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Kostandin Hoxha. Ideas were exchanged on concrete possibilities for the development of trade between Sarande and Kerkyra, particularly with regard to agricultural products, sea products, light and food industry products, and so forth. The prefect of Kerkyra and those accompanying him visited the city of Sarande, the Ksamil tourist resort, and the ancient ruins of Butrint. Kosta Kallojeri, chairman of the Sarande District People's Council Executive Committee, hosted a dinner which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The Kerkyra delegation today visited the city of Gjirokaster, where it was received by Flamur Cani, chairman of the district's people's council executive committee, who acquainted the guests with the district's socioeconomic development. The delegation also visited the National Liberation War Museum and the National Arms Museum.

The prefect of Kerkyra and those accompanying him left our country today.

Lazri Lectures in France on Foreign Policy

AU011257 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1800 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Prof Sofokli Lazri, director of the Contemporary International Relations Study Institute, paid a visit to France at the invitation of the French Institute of International Relations. A meeting was held at the Institute, where Prof Sofokli Lazri lectured on Albania's foreign policy and on some problems pertaining to the international situation.

The meeting was attended by members of the French International Relations Institute, foreign affairs specialists, representatives of the French Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, journalists, officials of various embassies accredited to France, and others. Questions were put to Prof Lazri on Albania's evaluation and position on the situation in the Balkans, Europe, and so forth.

During his stay in France, Prof Sofokli Lazri was received at separate meetings by Didier Bariani, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France; Jacques Blot, director for Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A dinner was hosted in honor of Prof Sofokli Lazri by Gilbert Praule, general secretary of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The dinner was attended by senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and personalities of French political and cultural life who have visited Albania. Maxhun Peka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in France, was also present.

Prof Sofokli Lazri also had a warm meeting with Francois (Deniualt), vice-president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France, and with Michel Berson, chairman of the Franco-Albanian Friendship Society of the Deputies of the National Assembly of France.

Prof Sofokli Lazri also paid a visit to the city of Lyons, where he was received by the prefect for the region, (Roland Carrer).

Assembly Presidium Appoints New Envoy To GDR

AU291401 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ilir Bocka has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the GDR.

Economic Progress Report for 24-30 Apr

AU301953 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 24-30 April carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District—Fifteen collectives have reported prefulfillment of their respective plans for the 1 January-30 April period (1800 GMT 29 April).

Durres District—Fifty collectives report having fulfilled the 4-month plan; thirteen collectives have been working some days on May account (1330 GMT 30 April).

Gramsh District—The overall industrial production plan has been fulfilled at 106 percent (1800 GMT 29 April).

Kolonje District—The general industrial production plan for 1 January-30 April has been prefulfilled 5 days ahead of schedule and it is expected that the district will exceed the 4-month plan by 6.5 percent (1800 GMT 28 April).

Kukes District—The general industrial production plan to 20 April was overfulfilled by approximately 4 percent (1800 GMT 24 April).

Lezhe District—The overall industrial production plan for the period to 25 April was overfulfilled by 4.6 percent or 1.4 million leks (1800 GMT 29 April).

Pogradec District—The overall industrial plan for the entire 4-month period has been prefulfilled and it is expected that the district will produce goods worth 4 million leks in excess of plan (1800 GMT 27 April).

Sarande District—The general industrial plan up to 20 April was overfulfilled by 6 million leks (1800 GMT 26 April).

Shkoder District—The overall general industrial plan for the period to 20 April was overfulfilled by 1.6 million leks (1800 GMT 24 April).

Vlore District—Ten collectives have reported prefulfillment of the 4-month plan (1800 GMT 28 April).

Leaders Public Appearances 24-30 Apr

AU302029 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 24-30 April reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended on 27 April the inauguration of the Lubricating Oil Plant at the Ballsh Oil Refinery in Fier District. (1330 GMT, 27 April)

Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers attended on 28 April a ceremony in Rubik, Mirdite District, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the local geological enterprise. (1800 GMT, 28 April)

Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended on 24 April a ceremony to mark the completion of the first stage in the construction of the Banje hydropower and irrigation complex. (1800 GMT, 24 April)

Assembly Commission Views USSR Cooperation

AU291451 Sofia BTA in English
1246 GMT 29 Apr 88

["Bulgaria, USSR: New Quality of Integration"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA)—About 200 enterprises and organizations of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union have established approximately 50 science and production corporations, joint enterprises, laboratories, and construction bureaus. This process, which is imparting new quality to socialist integration, is expected to continue this year. Today the Standing Committee of the National Assembly for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation made an analysis of the state and prospects of the direct contacts maintained by the economic organizations.

The MP's heard considerations of representatives of the first Bulgaro-Soviet Science and Production Corporation—"Ivanovo—ZMM (Sofia)" and of some other joint enterprises, as well as the results of an inquiry made by the commission. The commission concluded that the Bulgarian Government has adopted important documents which give scope to the development of the new processes leading from predominantly commercial relations between the two countries to profound specialization and joint production. The Bulgaro-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation has also taken important decisions for activating direct contacts.

The commission observed that the experience which has been gained so far is positive. Specialization is improving, the latest achievements of science and technology are being introduced faster and new technologies are being exchanged. At the same time the commission expressed the opinion that some commodity producers have still not acquainted themselves with some documents adopted by the government which impedes practical work. This is why the parliamentary commission called the economic organizations to study these documents. The associations are assigned the task of rendering assistance in the development of the new forms of cooperation with the USSR. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, the Bulgarian National Bank, and other organizations will prepare normative documents for improving the economic instruments and the legal basis of direct contacts.

Mladenov Returns From Poland Visit 29 Apr

AU291509 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1500 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] A short while ago Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from Poland, where he had been on an official friendly visit.

Communique Issued

AU301335 Sofia BTA in English
2039 GMT 29 Apr 88

["Bulgaro-Polish Communique"—BTA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 (BTA)—A communique on the official visit of friendship which Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, paid to Poland, says that his talks with his Polish counterpart, Mr Marian Orzechowski, have brought out the identity of the orientation of the socialist renewal and the changes in Bulgaria and Poland with the perestroyka processes in the Soviet Union. It was noted that the broad public in the two countries fully approve of the reforms implemented in the USSR. These reforms lend fresh vigour to the ideas of socialism and increase their attraction and impact.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Marian Orzechowski expressed satisfaction over the promotion of Bulgaro-Polish relations which cover all spheres of life. An emphasis was laid on the great importance of the meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria, and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and president of the Council of State of Poland, for the all-round enhancement of relations between the two fraternal socialist countries.

Expressing satisfaction over the level of the fruitfully progressing economic cooperation, the sides found that its further promotion requires a more resolute introduction of modern forms such as direct production cooperation and joint ventures, the communique says. Bulgaria and Poland declare themselves in favour of a faster and more resolute adaptation of the CEMA operation to the reforms under way in the socialist community countries.

Exchanging views on international issues, the ministers were pleased to emphasise that the new political thinking, initiated by the Soviet Union, leads to changes for the better in the world situation and especially in East-West relations.

The ministers noted the historic significance of the Soviet-American INF Treaty.

The sides stressed the priority importance of the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States that would halve their strategic nuclear forces and expressed the hope that the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Moscow will contribute to the further progress towards the limitation and elimination of nuclear arsenals.

The ministers of foreign affairs reaffirmed Bulgaria's and Poland's invariable commitment to the undertaking, together with the other socialist community states, of joint action to ensure their stable security by fulfilling the priority tasks contained in the appeal to the NATO

member states, to all participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, adopted at the session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee in Sofia.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Marian Orzechowski declared themselves in favour of the beginning in 1988 of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

The sides reiterated their commitment to the work on reaching agreements on the whole range of political, military, economic, ecological and humanitarian matters discussed at the Vienna follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Marian Orzechowski stressed the role which the close coordination of action in the implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty states plays for the achievement of a radical breakthrough in international affairs, the document says.

The ministers of foreign affairs ascertained that the realization of the suggestions for arms reductions and confidence building in central Europe, contained in the Polish plan, and of the initiatives to establish a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone in the Balkans, sought by Bulgaria, would contribute to an improvement of the politico-military situation in Europe and to strengthening the security of all states.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Marian Orzechowski assessed in positive terms the results of the Balkan foreign ministers meeting in Belgrade.

The two ministers welcomed the agreements signed in Geneva on a settlement of the problems relating to Afghanistan.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Poland stressed the particular significance of the forthcoming third special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Tanzanian Premier Arrives on Official Visit

Welcomed by Atanasov

AU301719 Sofia BTA in English
1416 GMT 30 Apr 88

["Tanzania's Premier Arrives"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (BTA)—Mr Joseph Warioba, prime minister of Tanzania, arrived here today on an official visit.

The distinguished guest was welcomed by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and by other officials.

Offers Remarks at Reception

EA302056 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest: Tanzania has commended Bulgaria for its assistance which contributed to the success of Tanzanians' efforts to develop their country. The commendation was given by the prime minister and first vice president, Comrade Joseph Warioba, at the start of his 3-day official visit to Bulgaria.

Speaking at a state reception hosted by the Bulgarian premier, Mr Georgi Atanasov, Comrade Warioba said establishing a joint cooperation commission in 1976 made possible the implementation of a number of development projects in the country. He also spoke about the continuing efforts to reactivate the country's economy under the 3-year economic recovery program initiated in 1986.

On African issues, Comrade Warioba said the major issues facing the continent are the attainment of Namibia's independence and the eradication of apartheid in South Africa. Comrade Warioba rejected the contention that economic sanctions against South Africa would hit hardest the indigenous people of that country, and said the indigenous people and their fellow Namibians had suffered for a long time and would continue to suffer if efforts are not made to end repression.

Begins Talks With Atanasov

AU301835 Sofia BTA in English
1806 GMT 30 Apr 88

["Bulgaro-Tanzanian Talks"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA)—Bulgaro-Tanzanian relations are undergoing an upgrade development in the interest of the two peoples and the two countries, of peace and security in the world.

During their talks Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Joseph S. Warioba, prime minister of Tanzania, who arrived on an official visit here today, discussed the possibilities for activating the trade, economic, scientific and technological contacts. It was indicated that the positive results which have been achieved in economic cooperation, and especially in the construction of projects in Tanzania with Bulgarian assistance, have created prerequisites for promoting the contacts in mechanical engineering and electronics, in the mining and construction industries and in light industry. The two sides paid special attention to the contacts in agriculture.

The leader of the Bulgarian Government stressed that the restructuring underway in this country in all spheres of life is revealing new possibilities for mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two sides also reviewed issue of the current international situation, stressing the role of new political thinking in changing the international climate for the better. In this connection they gave a high assessment to the Soviet-American INF Treaty and stressed the importance a future agreement between the USSR and the United States for a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons would have.

The necessity of establishing a new international economic order on a democratic and just basis was stressed, as well as the mutual interrelation between the problems of disarmament and the development of the countries.

The talks indicated the role of the nonaligned movement and of the initiatives of the New Delhi Group of Six in solving the global issues of our times.

The two prime ministers discussed the problems of the African Continent, expressing solidarity for the just struggle of the frontline states and the struggle of the peoples of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] and Namibia under the leadership of the African National Congress and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] against racism and apartheid, colonialism and neocolonialism.

More on Talks

AU301957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Official talks began in Sofia this evening between Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Joseph Warioba, prime minister of Tanzania. [passage omitted]

Comrade Atanasov acquainted the guest with the most important features characterizing the restructuring process in Bulgaria.

Prime Minister Joseph Warioba gave a briefing on the chief tasks that the Tanzanian people are carrying out in the implementation of the plans adopted at the Third Congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

The traditionally good, friendly ties between Bulgaria and Tanzania are developing on an ascending path, based on the accords reached between the two countries' top leaders, Todor Zhivkov and Julius Nyerere—this was the unanimous assessment made in reviewing the development of Bulgarian-Tanzanian relations. [passage omitted]

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, took part in the talks.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

AU302031 Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 30 Apr 88

["Toast Speeches by G. Atanasov and J.S. Warioba"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA)—The restructuring underway in Bulgaria in all spheres of life will no doubt have a favourable influence on the possibilities for promoting her relations with Tanzania.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Mr Georgi Atanasov, said in his toast speech at the dinner given in honour of Mr Joseph S. Warioba, prime minister of Tanzania, who is paying an official visit here, that Bulgaria supports the home policy initiatives of Tanzania and that there are possibilities for proceeding to new forms of mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the experience which has been gained.

The Bulgarian prime minister dwelled on some topical international issues, on the efforts of the socialist countries directed towards consolidating security, trust and cooperation in the world, towards easing the tension and towards disarmament. He spoke of Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy, pointing to the initiatives of the country for strengthening security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

He expressed solidarity for the struggle of the African people against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for democracy and social progress.

In response the distinguished guest gave a high assessment to the restructuring underway in this country and dwelled on the problems which are currently being solved by Tanzania and on her economic difficulties in particular. He said that Bulgaria's aid for Tanzania is very valuable and that Tanzania is for the promotion of economic cooperation with Bulgaria.

The Tanzanian prime minister declared himself for the eradication of racism and neocolonialism from the African Continent. He stressed that the Republic of South Africa is a source of tension in international relations and that Pretoria's policy is a threat to international peace and security.

It was pointed out that Tanzania supports all initiatives directed towards strengthening peace and security in the world and that the country highly values the Soviet-American INF Treaty.

Political Consultations Held With Ghana

AU291547 Sofia BTA in English
1400 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)—The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Ghana held political consultations here between April 27 and 29. The two countries' delegations were led by the deputy ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Ivan Ganev and Mr Mohammad Ibn Chambas.

The head of the Ghanaian delegation was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs.

Fine prerequisites and a shared desire was ascertained for a further promotion and expansion of bilateral relations. The sides established a proximity of views on a number of important problems: the struggle for peace and disarmament, the relationship between disarmament and development, the all-embracing system of international peace and security.

During the consultations, a serious concern was shared over the situation in southern Africa. The racist apartheid regime and South Africa's aggressive policy towards the neighbouring independent countries was condemned, and support was expressed for the constructive efforts of the frontline states towards a peaceful settlement of problems in the region.

The guests were familiarized with the situation in the Balkans, with the results of the Balkan foreign ministers meeting in Belgrade and of the session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee in Sofia.

Mr Mohammed Chambas conferred with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations, and with Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign economic relations.

The deputy ministers of foreign affairs, Ms Mariya Zakharieva and Mr Mohammed Chambas, signed a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ghana for the 1988-1990 period.

Inspection of Italian Military Activities Asked

AU301721 Sofia BTA in English
1538 GMT 30 Apr 88

["In Compliance With the Stockholm Conference Document"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA)—In compliance with the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, on April 30, 1988 the Bulgarian Government addressed the Government of Italy with a request for an inspection of the military activities carried out on Italian territory.

Army's Semerdzhiev Completes Athens Visit

AU291835 Sofia BTA in English
1756 GMT 29 Apr 88

["Contribution to the Promotion of Bulgaro-Greek Relations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, April 29 (BTA correspondent)—A Bulgarian military delegation, led by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of National Defence and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, completed a 3-day visit to Greece which they paid at the invitation of Colonel General Nikolaos Kouris, chief of the General Staff of Greece's National Defence.

The talks which Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev held with Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, deputy premier and minister of national defence, and with Col Gen Nikolaos Kouris reiterated the qualitatively new nature of Bulgaro-Greek relations which is a guarantee for their stable and vigorous promotion. The Bulgarian guest watched exercises involving Greek army, navy and air force units and met with Greek servicemen. The delegation visited a Greek aircraft industry plant.

The sides reaffirmed their shared resolve to support consistently the initiative on turning the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone. They ascertained an identity or similarity of views on the matters discussed, nuclear disarmament included. Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev stressed the defensive character of the Warsaw Treaty military doctrine which is geared to the task to prevent nuclear and conventional war.

Khristov Receives Maltese Industry Secretary

AU291823 Sofia BTA in English
1625 GMT 29 Apr 88

["Trade and Economic Cooperation With Malta"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)—Visiting this country was a trade and economic delegation of Malta, led by Mr John Dally, Malta's parliamentary secretary of industry.

With Mr Khristo Khristov, minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, he discussed questions concerning the future promotion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Particular attention was paid to the new forms of interaction: industrial cooperation and joint production in various economic branches. The opportunities for direct contacts between Bulgarian economic corporations and Maltese companies were also outlined.

The Maltese guest conferred with Mr Ognyan Doynov, president of the Heavy Engineering Association.

Zhivkov, Tanchev Address Fatherland Front

AU291703 Sofia BTA in English
1547 GMT 29 Apr 88

["Bulgaria: Zhivkov, Tanchev Speak at Agrarian Party Meeting"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)—Addressing a session of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, acknowledged the role of the BZNS members in the construction of the new model of socialism and emphasised that the alliance between the BCP and the BZNS is of enormous importance for the people's moral and political unity in restructuring. Mr Todor Zhivkov commended highly the BZNS foreign political activity for rallying the efforts of the agrarian and similar democratic parties and organisations in the struggle for peace, international understanding, cooperation, and social progress.

He discussed in detail some key domestic and international problems.

The BZNS Supreme Council gives its unqualified support to the Concept of the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria and accepts it as a platform and a programme for action of the BZNS. "At this stage, too, the BZNS will do its duty as a loyal ally of the BCP in carrying through the historic task of restructuring and in realizing the techno-scientific revolution," Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS and first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council, told the session.

In his remarks Mr Petur Tanchev considered the political, economic, ideological, and social implications of the transfer of socialist property to the workforces for management and administration and pinpointed the place of BZNS members in this process. He supported the policy of turning socialist society into a self-governing one, of asserting self-government as a means to release the energies of the broad popular masses.

The speaker dwelt on the BZNS responsibilities in taking Bulgarian agriculture to new positions. He analysed some new forms of the organisation of labour in this sector and spoke in favour of the further promotion of the cooperative movement in this country.

The BZNF Supreme Council adopted a resolution in support of the BCP-elaborated Concept on the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria. The BZNS branch leaderships should add their efforts to the efforts of the entire Bulgarian people for the fulfilment of the new historic tasks, for the complete success of the undertaking of socialist renewal. The struggle for the realization of the new model of socialism in Bulgaria should be at the core of the political, organisational, and ideological work of the BZNS local groups.

Briefs

International Monument Restoration Association

Smolyan, April 28 (BTA)—A working session of experts in monuments of culture of the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria ended here today. The session unanimously approved a Bulgarian draft for setting up an association of the related institutes of the socialist countries which will be called "Interrestavratsiya" (interestoration). The protocol signed at the session provides for "Interrestavratsiya" to carry out research, design, conservation, and restoration activities in the preservation and use of the monuments of culture and museum valuables. The association will be an open organization and it will accept as members institutes, firms, and individuals of all countries. Sofia was chosen to be its seat. [Text] [*AU282035 Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 28 Apr 88*]

Biomedical Venture With Austria

Sofia, April 28 (BTA)—The documents on the establishment of Biolife Ltd. as a new joint Bulgaro-Austrian venture were signed here today. The venture will deal in the production and trade of diagnostic systems for hepatitis, tumors, cancer, hormonal disorders, etc. The venture was founded by the Viennese Biomedical Company and the Sofia-based Biotechnology Research Centre. The diagnostic systems will employ immunoenzyme and radioimmune analyses. Some 20 different kinds of systems are expected to be produced. The agreement provides for the establishment of long-term economic, industrial, technological and marketing cooperation between the venture partners. With Biolife going into business, Bulgaria becomes the first CMEA country to start production of diagnostic systems at such a high technological level. Each of those employed in this production is expected to make products to the approximate value of 350,000 dollars a year, while a leading pharmaceutical company such as the Swiss Sandoz registers an annual per-employee output of 250,000 dollars. [Excerpt] [*AU281829 Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 28 Apr 88*]

Reportage on May Day Celebrations

Strougal Speaks at Ceremony

LD291324 Prague CTK in English
1215 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 29 (CTK)—Best workers and teams took over high state distinctions, awarded to them on the occasion of May Day, at Prague Castle today.

The ceremony was attended by top Communist Party and state representatives led by Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and President Gustav Husak.

Addressing the participants, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal said inter alia that "we have embarked on a difficult but indispensable path because continuing in the way we went so far would mean allowing stagnation with all ensuing consequences. We must do our best for our country to assume a dignified and acknowledged position among the world's leading states."

He stressed the need for creating scope for the initiative of the people, for their real influence on decisionmaking concerning public affairs, if the advantages and possibilities of socialism are to be used better to their benefit.

The restructuring process covers all spheres of life, it cannot be linked only to the economy as the need for higher efficiency and quality is not limited to the production sphere. Restructuring involves also a necessary improvement of the whole political system, new stimuli will be given to culture and the education system as well as social sciences will have to cope with new demands, Lubomir Strougal said.

The federal premier said that special emphasis must be put on promoting socialist democracy in which everybody has not only extensive rights but also his share of responsibility. Any projects, however promising they may be, will remain on paper if they are not implemented with effort, sometimes even in struggle against those who are incapable or even do not want to see the necessity of such deep changes as restructuring requires, he added.

"We are taking up this complicated and difficult path so that socialism in our country may demonstrate more clearly its possibilities and advantages", he stressed.

Restructuring substantially increases demands put on personnel, its success is in many aspects dependent on the right choice, education and distribution of the people, Lubomir Strougal said, pointing out the importance of their political standard and professional skills.

He went on to point out that the future must be linked with the scientific-technological revolution and therefore great emphasis is laid on speedily introducing scientific knowledge into practice.

"We have resolved to push through basic changes ensuing from the pure essence of socialism, seeking at the same time a policy that puts thinking, morality, conscience and common sense to the top of social endeavour. We want to win everyone who is not afraid of work, who wants to join. In this, above all is reflected the most honest relationship to this country today" Lubomir Strougal said.

He stressed the principle of open policy, the only one capable of overcoming expressions of time-serving interests and extremities, adding that dogmas of all kinds must be rejected. "No one can change anything in the resolve of the majority of our working people to introduce order into our common home, to overcome everything that could hinder the advance of our restructuring process", he said.

'Text' of Strougal Speech

LD291228 Prague Television Service in Czech
0755 GMT 29 Apr 88

["Text" of speech by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal prime minister, at award ceremony in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle on 29 April]

[Text] Comrades, friends, esteemed guests: In the time before May, we are once again meeting in the places that are so dear and full of memories for us to pay homage to human knowledge, abilities, and creative work, to the undying endeavors to reach new levels of progress. The sense and spirit of our traditional meeting this year is marked by all that is new, healthy, and beneficial and which has been brought to the life of our country and society by the process of its profound and comprehensive restructuring. This will and must be the work of all our minds and hands. We work in any kind of workplace, because the fruits of this qualitative change will belong to all.

Your meeting, the meeting of those who will be today awarded high state prizes is once again the meeting of the best workers and farmers, prominent scientists, engineers and artists. Many deeds of labor far above the average represent your answer to the urgent tasks of today and tomorrow. New works of art that assist in harmonic development of man's personality, enhance his creative abilities, enrich his life and cultivate sense of beauty, fairness, and social advance represent your answer, too. For this, our thanks, appreciation, and respect rightly go to you. All this is what we appreciate most of all today, because we are facing tasks that can, in their extent, complexity, and importance, be compared only with the biggest social changes in our modern history.

We have embarked on a difficult but vitally necessary path because continuing in the previous way would mean to allow stagnation with all its consequences. We have to aim all our efforts at achieving our country's

worthy and recognized position among advanced world states. There is no time to spare. It is necessary to get rid of everything that has become obsolete. We will not avoid difficulties and conflicts. It is necessary to fight for the new thinking. We do not have ready-made recipes for everything. But our own experiences, like the experiences of our closest friends, present convincing evidence that a key role in implementing the restructuring and in accelerating socioeconomic development belongs to people's activity.

If our society is to improve the utilization, the advantages, and the potential of socialism for its benefit, it must make room for man's activity and initiative, for his true influence on decisionmaking on public matters. The restructuring affects all spheres of social life. It cannot be linked with the economy alone, because we do not limit the need for higher efficiency and quality to the production sphere. A necessary improvement and a much higher effectiveness of the entire political system belongs to the restructuring, too. There, too, a wide and multifaceted sphere of culture and artistic activity will be given stimulation. Schools and the sphere of upbringing and education as a whole, as well as social sciences will have to come to terms with the new requirements.

We must place particular emphasis on further developing socialist democracy in which everyone has not only extensive rights but one's own share of responsibility.

It is precisely democracy, which represents the life-giving force, that draws the public into politics. Never mind how good the ideas and intentions may be; never mind how hopeful the plans may be, because they will be left on paper if we do not implement them in practical life and if we do not help them along through our work, through our efforts, our skills, and in more than one case also through the struggle against those who are either unable or who do not even want to understand the necessity of such depth of change represented by restructuring.

We are undergoing all this complex and difficult work so that in our country, too, socialism would continue to demonstrate in a more pronounced way its potential and advantages, first and foremost, by the happy life of our citizens, by creating better conditions for their work, by developing abilities and using talents and by further consolidating their social and life guarantees. This, too, is the main content and target of the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the entire National Front, which respects the most fundamental credo that human life is the highest thing on our planet.

The restructuring is placing substantially higher requirements on cadres. Its success is in many ways dependent directly on a correct selection, education, and placement of people. Nowadays, we urgently need just such workers who are capable of leading collectives and organizing work on the requirements of the time. We need personnel who are able to recruit others thorugh the force of their conviction, through the force of their practical example and knowledge, and who are also able to forecast consequences of their decisions. The restructuring needs independent people who are not awaiting instructions from elsewhere, perhaps even from the top, on every little thing.

It is not just their political level that nowadays comes to the forefront. Professional approach has acquired new importance. Professionalism and political approach [politicnost] do not proceed in a parallel way, but they proceed together, because it is precisely professionalism that is becoming one of the criteria of man's political and moral profile. It is simply more than obvious that the criteria and requirements placed on people and cadres, which might perhaps have been sufficient yesterday, are today mostly unsatisfactory.

Representatives of science and technology who are giving to society their new important discoveries and technological solutions are present at our festive meeting. They could confirm how insufficiently used in practice is everything that in recent years was born in the research and develoment establishments; how low the interest in introducing the already proven results of world science and technology is. At the same time, we are aware that we have to link our future precisely with the scientific and technological revolution, because it gives a pronounced impulse to the forces of production and leads to multiple growth in productivity of labor, to huge savings of all kinds, and to the leaps in raising production quality. This is why we are placing such emphasis on accelerated application of the findings of science and technology, and this is why in this respect we are putting such pressure not only on all scientific and technical places of work, but first and foremost on the workers in the managerial sphere.

We are living in an exciting time, full of remarkable plans and firm resolve. We decided to push thorugh the fundamental changes that follow from the pure substance of socialism. At the same time, we are aiming our efforts at the policy that places ideas and morality, consciousness and common sense at the head of social endeavor. We are concerned about everyone who stands with us, who is not afraid to work, and who wants to participate. Precisely in this—indeed first and foremost in this—lies today the most honest expression of the attitude to this country and its fate, the expression of congruity with all those who keep in their heart not just the past greatness of their homeland but also the longing for its present and future greatness. We demand political honesty and morality everywhere and in everything as an unshakeable principle in our life.

We have elevated the principle of open policy, which is the only one capable of overcoming the various manifestations of expediency and extremism that are clearly showing their horns around us. We reject dogmas of all kinds because they deaden a healthy development of thinking and are one of the reasons of social indifference.

We call for the raising of public activity, for the need for one to have one's own view, for courage to formulate and express it, to think in a creative way in the competition of sound reason, human brains, and talents.

The current period is worthy of the ideals that our fathers and mothers consecrated by their sweat and blood. Let us be worthy of their legacy, being conscious of the fact that a man having truly high morals is mercilessly demanding on himself in order to be tolerant, and just to others—that is, also to those who are also seeking. If they offer what they have found for the good of the community and their socialist homeland, they are our fellow men and our comrades in work and construction. Time is not on our side and any delay is an unnecessary and costly loss of precious social energy. No one can change anything in our working people's resolve to put our common house in order and to overcome everything that could impede progress in our country's restructuring.

In October this year we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak state. This is a significant milestone in the historic destiny of our native land with which each of us is bound with thousands of ties of sentiment and reason. Our history is filled with love and respect for our homeland, our mother tongue, culture, and the legacy of our forefathers. The people themselves, always ready to defend their native land and sacrifice their lives for it, have shown this through their work and efforts.

Our present socialist patriotism is richer by a new dimension, above all by the internationalist bonds with the nations of the other countries of the socialist community, with which we are bound by the same idea and the same goal.

Respect for one's historic past does not of course lie either in talking big nor in mere recollections of ancient events and happenings. A true patriot is the one—and the only one—who wants to leave his distinctive mark, his contribution, his important share on our own legacy to the future generations.

Comrades, esteemed friends: Our society is watching all of you who today will receive high state distinctions as fighters in the front ranks of labor. Among you are people of various professions: workers, farmers, political and management workers, scientific and technological intelligentsia, artists, doctors, and representatives of a number of other professions. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee; the Central Committee of the National Front; and on behalf of the president of the CSSR; general secretary of the party's Central Committee: the Central Trade Union Council; on behalf of both the federal, Czech and Slovak governments; and on my own behalf I want to thank you most sincerely and cordially congratulate you in conferring on you high state distinctions, awarded to you in the recognition of your work results. Our recognition also goes to the collectives of your fellow workers, many of whom have contributed to the success of your work. We voice our gratitude also to those nearest you because a reliable family background is a prerequisite for good and fruitful work. I am happy to voice my conviction that your example will find followers and that it will serve as an inspiration for further worthy deeds for the good of the happy life of the people in our beautiful homeland, the CSSR. [applause]

Leaders Attend Ceremony

LD301117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Excerpt] By tradition, on the eve of the Labor Day celebrations, the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle becomes the venue at which our society gives recognition to the heroic work, mastery, and initiative of the best individuals and collectives by the award of high state honors. Consequently workers, farmers, engineers, scientists, artists, educationalists, and other figures whose creative work has made a significant contribution to our socialist society convened today in Prague Castle.

The places of honor in the Spanish Hall were taken up by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, the federal permier; and party Central Committee Presidium members Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; party Central Committee Presidium candidate members Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Frantisek Pitra, and Miroslav Zavadil; Jaroslav Hajn, the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit Commission; party Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno and Frantisek Hanus; and party Central Committee Secretariat members Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, Vasil Mohorita, Jindrich Polednik, Miroslav Stepan, as well as other officials. [passage omitted]

Jakes Gives Speech

LD010935 Prague Television Service in Czech 0703 GMT 1 May 88

[Speech by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, at the May Day parade held on Letna Plain, Prague—live]

[Text] Comrades, friends, foreign guests: We are gathered here on Letna Plain in our capital city, Prague, to celebrate May Day, the great traditional labor day and the day of international fighting solidarity of the working class and all the working people, together with progressive people throughout the world.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the CSSR Government, I cordially greet all those taking part in this mass rally of the people of Prague, as well as the other citizens who have come to celebrate May Day today in the other towns and villages throughout our country. I

also congratulate the work collectives and individuals who were awarded high state honors on the eve of May Day for their outstanding work results. I sincerely welcome to our May Day rally all the foreign guests present.

During these May Days, when, for more than 40 years now, we once again recall with great gratitude the glorious and happy moments of the triumphant culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of our country, we will never forget that it was the Soviet people and their glorious army, which in May 1945, and at the cost of immense sacrifices, brought our country its freedom. Our fraternity, loyal alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is something we will always safeguard, continue to develop, and strengthen. [applause] We sent the Soviet people and their Leninist Communist Party warm comradely greetings from our rally today, together with best wishes for their complete success in implementing the bold aims of the revolutionary restructuring of society in their unwavering and exemplary struggle for the triumph of peace. [applause] We also greet the people of the other fraternal socialist countries, and all the friends of socialist Czechoslovakia abroad. At the same time we express our internationalist solidarity and support for all those throughout the world who are fighting for peace, social progress, and the rights of the working people against capitalist exploitation and imperialist oppression, for national liberation and independence.

Comrades, this year we are celebrating May Day in the exceptionally important period of the further development of our country. On the basis of the strategy of speeding up our socioeconomic development, which was mapped out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Party Central Committee worked out a comprehensive program for restructuring and democratizing our society, which we are gradually beginning to put into effect. These are profound revolutionary transformations aimed at implementing fundamental economic reform, and attaining a new quality of economic and social development and of the overall activity of the socialist political system by consistently enhancing socialist democracy and the principle of socialist self-management, openness, public information, and control. The essence of the path on which we have embarked is, to put it briefly, to make full use of the great potential of the material and intellectual resources of socialism for speeding up all aspects of the development of our society, improving the living and working conditions of our people, and, at the same time, strengthening the position of the working people as responsible stewards of the resources at work, in society as a whole and throughout the state. That is the basic position from which the CPCZ, the National Front, and our socialist state proceed in dealing with all the tasks and problems posed by the current period.

The lively response to the results of the seventh and ninth party Central Committee sessions, and the increased activity and initiative at work and in society, particularly in honor of the 40th anniversary of the February victory, show that the majority of the citizens support the CPCZ and National Front's policy of economic and social restructuring. We appreciate this and we are determined to do everything to ensure that it is implemented successfully in all spheres. We assess the path we have travelled in a critical way, but we shall not allow anyone to disparage the achievements of the working people under the leadership of the CPCZ over the 40 years of socialist construction. Neither will we allow our present efforts to be undermined by the activity of those who reckon on abusing the process of restructuring and democratization against the interests of the people and socialism.

At the same time we openly state that along the road to the objectives we have set we will have to overcome many obstacles and difficulties, various problems and inertia, we will have to alter our thinking and actions and resolutely rid ourselves of everything that has outlived its day. This will not be easy, but it we are to achieve the necessary pace of economic, social, and intellectual development and further increase the people's living standards on a realistic basis, there is simply no alternative. The most important thing is concrete actions and pratical results in production and in other sectors—this is what all of us must concentrate on everywhere.

This means applying high expectations of the quality of work, greater productivity and efficiency, and strengthening discipline, organization and order in all areas, for it is in our most vital interest for resources to be managed properly everywhere in our country, and for merit to be justly recompensed, so that everyone enjoys their work and life and does not tolerate anything which undermines socialism or hampers our progress. We must urgently focus on the importance of fulfilling this year's planned tasks, for the generation of resources depends on this in order to put into effect the social policy of the 17th Party Congress and meet the needs for the future development of society.

Comrades, we realize that we can attain our objectives only in the conditions of peace. That is why we are holding this rally today, along with millions of people the world over, to call for the threat of nuclear war to be averted, in particular, and for a peaceful future for the nations of the world. [applause]

The path to solving the most urgent international problems has been indicated by the peaceful foreign policy of, in particular, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, in which Czechoslovakia too plays an active part. The new thinking promoted by the Soviet Union in the international political sphere is finding an increasingly broader response among the world's public and among sober-minded politicians in the countries of all the continents. Particularly significant is the fact that a threat between the Soviet Union and the United States on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles has been concluded for the first

time in the nuclear era. We see this as the first important practical step toward real disarmament, and we believe that this process will continue.

Our position is absolutely unequivocal: We want an agreement to be concluded as soon as possible on a 50-percent cut in strategic offensive weapons with consistent observance of the ABM Treaty. We also favor the early conclusion of an agreement completely banning and eradicating chemical weapons and reducing conventional weapons levels in Europe. We also want a just political settlement of regional problems. All this would greatly ease the situation throughout the world and significantly contribute to world security, which can be strengthened only by concrete, constructive peaceful cooperation, peaceful coexistence and competition between the states of all social systems. We believe that in the end, and in the interests of the survival of mankind, common sense will triumph and peace will be preserved. [applause]

Comrades, friends we have embarked on the great task of developing the socialist revolution in the new stage of our society's development. We are relying on the constructive efforts and energy, social commitment, awareness, and patriotism of the millions of our citizens, Communists, members of other political parties, and those with no party affiliation, workers, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, young people, women, members of both our fraternal peoples, and all the nationalities. Let us stride out in unison in the days ahead with the firm will to implement consistently and energetically the plans we have laid out, for this is in the interests of the happy and contented life of our people.

I salute our joint work endeavors! Long live May Day! Long live socialism and peace! (applause and chanting]

Janak Gives Speech in Bratislava

LD011246 Prague Television Service in Slovak 0712 GMT 1 May 88

[Speech by Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee at a May Day rally in Bratislava—live]

[Text] Esteemed fellow citizens, dear young friends and comrades: Allow me to greet you most cordially on behalf of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Slovak National Council, the SSR Government, and to congratulate you on the occasion of May Day. [aplause and chants]

Forty years ago, following the final defeat of Czechoslovak reaction, our society was seized with great creative and constructive enthusiasm. The outcome is our socialist present and fraternal coexistence between our nations and ethnic minorities. As in Febraury 1948, today, too, the citizens of our homeland are equally determined to proceed, by their own will and under the leadership of the CPCZ, along the road of revolutionary restructuring of economic and public life. The success of this process, begun by the 17th CPCZ Congress, is determined, and will indeed be determined, by our everyday actions. The steadfast cohesion of the working people, youth, and veterans of labor is a convincing expression of the joint resolve to fill the slogans carried in today's May Day procession with creative work. For this expression of support we voice to you our most sincere thanks.

The Communist Party is firmly resolved to guarantee the irreversibility of the process of restructuring, not to waste time, not to slacken the pace embarked upon; on the contrary, it is resolved to speed it up. People in our country have become accustomed to saying: Clean in front of your own house and the whole street will be cleaner. It is of course only natural that we Communists should begin with ourselves, being guided at the same time by the principle that in order to serve the people, socialism and our communist ideals it requires necessarily for us to be an example in work, in our daily conduct, to be implacably opposed to any forms of unlawful enrichment, corruption, ostentatiousness, and other negative phenomena. It was in this spirit that Communists deliberated at their annual meetings and at district and municipal borough conferences, which demonstrated convincingly the party's unity and resolve.

We appreciate the fact that along the path of restructuring the communist tide is growing more powerful, and that the ideas of restructuring are receiving an ever broader support from our sincerely-thinking citizens, regardless of their political affiliation, national entity, their world outlook, or religious beliefs. For our socialist future it is also important that our youth understand and welcome the present process of revolutionary restructuring and democratization. It is the our task, the older ones, to create for our young generation everywhere, at every workplace and in every institution, the best possible conditions and new opportunities for responsible work.

The seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions created conditions for the emergence in the process of restructuring and democratization of a new effective and reliable mechanism, under which citizens would be able to exert direct influence on life at their respective workplaces, in places of residence, and in society. All this must be encouraged and developed.

We are, however, not idealists who are not aware of what some people here at home and our enemies abroad are striving to do. We also emphasize from this platform that we shall root out any attempts to stage a comeback by those forces who were defeated in the Slovak national uprising and in February 1948. [applause; shouts of "Long live the CPCZ"] We are obliged to do this because we feel responsible for the happy future of the working people, for progress, and for a flourishing socialist homeland.

Like the whole of our homeland, Slovakia and its capital city, Bratislava, have undergone rapid development during the past 40 years. We are justly proud of what has been achieved. We appreciate and respect the endeavor of workers, farmers, scientific and management workers, technologists, teachers, artists, and others to implement the program set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the resolution passed by the CPSL Congress. At the same time we are conscious of the fact that our development also has some negative aspects, that we have not been succeeding in every respect, as is often the case in more than one good family. To overcome problems and shortcomings along the path of effective intensification requires the carrying out with a tenacity of purpose the restructuring of the economic mechanism, to improve managerial and organizational work, and apply more rapidly the output of science and technology. To do this it is not enough to learn how to speak anew; we must also act anew. [applause and chants] This means altering our attitude to work for the collective, to order and discipline, and to create an environment where there is no scope for irresponsibility, complacency, and laziness. We must value more the assets that have been created and make a better use of all resources we possess. We are duty-bound to restore, change and build many things everywhere, including our ancient city of Bratislava, so as to transform it into a modern capital of Slovakia. [applause]

Citizens of Bratislava are justly annoyed by shortcomings in transport, the health service, in services, shops, the quality of housing, as well as by environmental problems. It is also necessary to put an end to dishonesty and the indifferent attitude displayed by people. We can no longer tolerate the situation in which social justice is to be narrowed down merely to a fight against egalitariasm in remuneration. Yes, it is necessary to counter egalitariasm in this area; on the contrary, it needs to be applied where it belongs, the work of the service sector, national committees, and throughout public life. It is necessary to cut off the tentacles of the octopus of bureaucratism and the insensitive attitude that is thwarting citizens in more than one locality and workplace. Of course, nothing can be changed at once merely by waving a magic wand. It requires us to begin at once, today, and to proceed more courageously, with more powerful purpose and more comprehensively, along with the broad participation of the citizens of Bratislava themselves. It requires us not to be afraid to trust the citizens of this city, particularly the young generation.

Everywhere we look, major and responsible work is awaiting us. Many work collectives in the Slovnaft works, the Matador works, the Juraj Dimitrov chemical works, the Hydrostav works, the Tesla works, and in others, provide an inspiration and example in this work endeavor. We congratulate them also from this platform and send them our sincere greetings. [applause and chants]

Comrades, we find valuable experiences for our endeavors among our most loyal friends, the Soviet people, who, under the leadership of Lenin's Party, are successfully forging ahead along the road of restructuring and democratization. We send to them from today's May Day rally our warm comradely greetings with the wishes that they continue to succeed in the work they began, and that the coming 19th CPSU All-Union conference enriches the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism with a new knowledge and experiences. [applause and chants] We send comradely greetings to the working people of other fraternal socialist countries with whom we are jointly striving to perfect and enrich the manyfacted features of socialist construction and preservation of peace. We send our internationalist greetings to all those who are waging struggle against capital, exploitation, social and national oppression. We are convinced that progress and peace will continue to develop and be reinforced. [applause and chants]

Dear fellow citizens: It is in the very interest of our people to contribute as much as possible to peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems. For this reason we welcome and support the offensive peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause] Under the influence of the concrete results of the implementation of the new political thinking, the ranks of the peace movement are expanding. The constructive approaches of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, imbued with initiative, lead to easing international tension and eliminating its hotbeds. The Czechoslovak initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighborly relations, declared by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee at the festive session held to mark the 40th anniversary of Victorious February, is also an important contribution to this endeavor. [applause and chants]

Esteemed Comrades: We voice our conviction that through our selfless and exemplary work, and with fresh strength, we shall all contribute to the flourishment of Bratislava, Slovakia, and the entire CSSR, to strengthening life in peace on earth. [applause and chants] We wish the participants in the May Day rally in Bratislava that their spring cheer, successes, health, and contentment accompany them throughout the year. Let the May Day solidarity of the working people of the world be transformed into new forces of work in peace. Long live our liberator and most loyal friend, the Soviet Union and the community of the socialist countries. [applause and chants] Honor and glory to our working people and their leader, the CPCZ. [applause and chants]

Leaders at Rally Listed

LD011321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 1 May 88

[Excerpt] Celebrations of May Day, the red-letter day of work, peace and international working-class solidarity, have begun throughout our country in the traditional

atmosphere and under the influence of the important social transformations. The May Day celebrations taking place in Prague are being attended by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier; Party Central Committee Presidium members Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart; Party Central Committee Presidium candidate members Frantisek Pitra, and Miroslav Zavadil; Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno; Party Central Committee Secretariat members Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, Vasil Mohorita, Jindrich Polednik, and Miroslav Stepan; and other representatives of our political and public life. [passage omitted]

Party Presidium Adopts Jakes' Report
LD301046 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium met today and heard a report by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party Central Committee on the course and results of his friendly working visit to the Romanian SR. The report was adopted, and the standpoint states that the visit and, in particular, Comrade Milos Jakes's wide-ranging talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP were a significant contribution to the further development of the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

The Presidium expressed its appreciation of the unity of both sides' positions on all the main issues discussed, and also that the two officials had focused their attention on possibilities for further raising the dynamism of their reciprocal economic activity, above all by applying production cooperation and specialization in a purposeful way. An important place, it noted, was also given to matters connected with developing contacts in the spheres of education, culture, and tourism. The Presidium acknowledged with satisfaction that a wide range of questions had been discussed connected with further enhancing socialist economic integration and the international division of labor. The Presidium takes a positive view of the identical approaches followed by Czechoslovakia and Romania to the key issues of the international political situation, and their active involvement in the socialist states' concerted effort to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to preserve peace, to work for disarmament, and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. The Presidium instructed the relevant party and state bodies to assess the conclusions of the visit and implement them in practice.

The Presidium went on to discuss the draft policy statement of the newly constituted federal government, which is to be presented to the Federal Assembly on Tuesday, 3 May. It also discussed political, organizational, and cadre arrangements for the coming regional and Prague and Bratislava city party conferences, which will take place 14-15 May. The party Central Committee delegations to attend these conferences were approved. The Presidium voiced appreciation of the fact that the second round of district and borough party conferences had strongly reflected support for the resolutions of the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, and that a constructive working atmosphere and comradely openness had prevailed at the conferences. Many of the delegates had criticized their own shortcomings, as well as the slow rate at which the causes of persistent problems were being eliminated. A number of the conferences, it noted, had applied the method of secret ballot in electing the members of the district and borough party committees.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium took note of a report on the course and results of the visit by Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek to Czechoslovakia.

The agenda also included other internal party, internal political, and international political matters.

Janku Interviewed on Vatican Talks
AU291833 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 88 p 2

[Interview with Deputy Minister Vladimir Janku, director of the CSSR Government Secretariat for Church Affairs, by CTK: "On the Results of the Talks in the Vatican;" date and place not given]

[Text] Prague—A CSSR Government delegation headed by Deputy Minister Vladimir Janku, director of the CSSR Government Secretariat for Church Affairs, held talks with a Vatican delegation on 11-15 April. V. Janku has granted an interview to CTK on the results of these talks:

[CTK] Some Western information media were quick to disseminate reports claiming that the talks allegedly failed to produce any results. What can you say about this?

[Janku] Indeed, we are once again witnessing the irresponsibility of some Western information media, which is spreading completely distorted and tendentious reports and are even trying to make reference to the head of the church. This is something that AFP, for example, has done. The fact is that Czechoslovakia's official stand was presented to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, a few days ago. This stand expresses approval, on the basis of our delegation's report, of the appointment of two auxiliary bishops for Prague and of a bishop-apostolic administrator for Trnava.

[CTK] Certain results have thus been achieved, although they fall short of our expectations and our readiness for broader agreements as desired by our government, the Roman Catholic Church, and believers.

[Janku] During the talks, we drew the attention of our partners and other high Vatican officials to the fact that some circles in the West as well as some individuals in Czechoslovakia refer to the Vatican's stands in their attempts to abuse religion for purely political aims directed against our socialist homeland and its integrity. We were assured by highly placed officials that the Holy See dissociates itself from these forces and, quite to the contrary, wishes to see the church in the CSSR fully fit into our system—the system chosen by the Czechoslovak people—and that it wishes to have bishops who would be able to guarantee good and orderly relations between the church and the state.

I would like to say that this stand has been positively received in Czechoslovakia, with the expectation that it will be implemented in practice.

[CTK] What prospects do you see for further progress?

[Janku] It is apparent that Czechoslovakia's stand establishes good conditions for a constructive solution to outstanding questions. Provided there is genuine goodwill on both sides, the next round of talks could bring further results.

Chnoupek Welcomes Mozambique Foreign Minister

LD012220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Czechoslovakia today on a friendly working visit. He was welcomed at Ruzyne airport in Prague by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

Talks Begin

LD020910 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Talks began today in the Cernin Palace in Prague between the ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of Mozambique—Bohuslav Chnoupek and Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi.

The two officials are discussing closer cooperation between their two countries in promoting measures to strengthen trust, security and cooperation between states in the framework of building a comprehensive system of international peace and security. They are also dealing with issues of disarmament, the situation in southern Africa, and other matters.

The Mozambican foreign minister paid a visit today to the national monument on Zizkov Hill in Prague where he laid a wreath in homage to the memory of the unknown soldier.

Further on Afghan Premier Sharq's Visit

Gives News Conference

LD300544 Prague CTK in English 1427 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 29 (CTK)—"The policy of national reconciliation is scoring the first successes," Afghan Deputy Premier Hasan Sharq has said adding that at the time he was leaving Afghanistan for his current visit to Czechoslovakia, there were already 124,000 Afghan refugees back home from Pakistan, Iran, the United States and Canada.

Speaking at a press conference here today he said that it is a very difficult task for economically weak Afghanistan to provide these people with everything necessary. "Therefore we are grateful to all countries which offer us help," he said and in this context highly appreciated the all-round assistance provided to the Afghan people by Czechoslovakia.

Speaking of the present situation in Afghanistan, Hasan Sharq said that the undeclared war inflicted much suffering on the Afghan people whose greatest wish is therefore to ensure peace in the country. He voiced the conviction that the Geneva accords will be an instrument to attain this goal provided that they are observed by all parties concerned and the external interference in Afghanistan's affairs is halted. He stressed that the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan does not claim a monopoly of state power and makes every effort to meet the demands of both home and external opposition. However, its effort to set up a coalition government is often boycotted by the opposition, he stressed.

Hasan Sharq, a doctor of medicine by profession, has been working in various functions in the Afghan Government since 1953. He is also chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, the biggest Afghan friendship society, acquainting Afghan people with the life in Czechoslovakia by organizing meetings, news conferences, exhibitions and film shows. One of the most active groups in the society comprises graduates from Czechoslovak universities and technical colleges. Last year, the society organized a week of Czechoslovakia in Afghanistan marking the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic contacts between the two countries. The event met with great interest of the Afghan public.

Meets With Rohlicek

LD300604 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Prague, April 29, BAKHTAR—Deputy prime minister and chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovakian Friendship Society, Hasan Sharq, who is on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia met Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier of Czechoslovakia.

Hasan Sharq briefed the Czechoslovakian deputy premier about the economic policy of Afghanistan and its subsequent developments.

Hasan Sharq also met the responsibles of Czechoslovak-Afghan mixed commission on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. The expansion of economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries was the subject of the meeting.

The Afghan deputy premier also met the high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Petroleum and Electricity of Czechoslovakia and exchanged views on subsequent cooperation between the two countries in this sphere.

Hasan Sharq also participated in a gathering held in Prague on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of April revolution. He talked at the gathering about the political situation in the country and the results of Geneva Accords.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD291331 Prague CTK in English 1249 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 29 (CTK)—A protocol for 1988-1989 to a trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan was signed here Friday by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Garcar and his Afghan counterpart Ghulam Mohammad Jaylaki.

The document envisages the preservation of the current trade and payment balance between the two states, along with the growth of bilateral exchange of goods by about 30 percent. The main articles of Czechoslovakia's imports are materials and semi-finished products for leather processing, food and pharmaceutical industries, especially skin and hides, cotton, wool, textile, almonds, sheep's guts, raisins, etc.

Czechoslovakia will export especially machines and machine equipment to Afghanistan.

The two sides discussed also other spheres of bilateral trade and economic interests. The Afghan guest was received also by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Jan Sterba.

May Day Marked With Heavy Security Precautions

LD011231 Hamburg DPA in German 0856 GMT 1 May 88

[Excerpts] Berlin (DPA)—The traditional "militant demonstration" to mark 1 May took place under heavy security precautions in East Berlin. The procession, which was shown live by GDR television, went by the podium of honor on which GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker was standing with other representatives of the East Berlin leadership. The official slogans for the "Battle Day of the International Working Class" were on numerous banners. Prior to the May Day rally, the GDR authorities had undertaken increased security measures in order to prevent independent actions by citizens wishing to emigrate. [passage omitted]

Informed circles reported that works employees were called on to exercise increased vigilance against possible attempts to "abuse" the May Day rally. Since the end of February, in East Berlin alone more than 100 citizens who have applied to emigrate are said to have been arrested.

According to informed circles in West Berlin, members of the state security service in East Berlin had taken up position in front of the homes of members of independent peace and human rights groups. On Saturday afternoon, it was said, several persons wishing to emigrate had received approvals at short notice, and had come to the West. The West Berlin transit camp in Marienfelde has not confirmed this.

Stoph Addresses Berlin Ceremony

LD272040 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Text] According to Willi Stoph, the primary concern of the workers' and peasants' state is to create optimal conditions for the development of creative powers. The chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke today in Berlin at an awards ceremony for 1 May. Socialism brings social security and safety. The complete development of its great potential is imperative. The GDR is working at this inspiring task side by side with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, and experience gained in this work is being shared. Willi Stoph said that the GDR understands the construction of the developed socialist society as a revolutionary process of shaping political, social, and intellectual-cultural changes. This demands new, decisive steps to increase the productivity and effectiveness of the social [word indistinct]. The core question is the wide usage of key technology.

Honecker Sends Greetings to Peasants Party

LD291512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN)—A message of greetings from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peasants Party [DBD] today, states: "We have come to know a close, tried, and tested comrade at our side for 4 decades in the form of the DBD. In the democratic bloc and in the GDR National Front, its political activity has served the purpose, from the very beginning, of steadily shaping the alliance of the working class with the class of working farmers as one of the decisive foundations for the successful development of our socialist fatherland." It underlines that the cooperation between the SED and the DBD has a broad perspective on the path of developed socialist society in the GDR.

The SED Central Committee acknowledges the contribution of the DBD members to developing agriculture into an applied science, reaching further progress in comprehensive intensification and lending it a permanent character.

"In the perfection of socialist democracy and the strengthening of our workers' and peasants' state, the DBD assumes a respected place in our social life. Whether as deputies in the people's assemblies, as leading functionaries in the state organs, as comrades in arms in the committees of the GDR National Front, and in social organizations—everywhere the word and deed of their party members carry great weight," the greetings message adds. As a political force that acts within socialism and helps to shape it, the DBD brought to bear its specific, indispensible alliance contribution.

In harmony with the historic lesson that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace, the DBD supports the policy of dialogue for creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to ban the danger of a nuclear inferno. Unshakeable friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries has become a matter dear to the hearts of all DBD members. Its active, anti-imperialist solidarity went to all people fighting for their freedom, independence, and social progress.

Honecker, SPD's Vogel Hold Talks Near Berlin

LD291440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0932 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, this morning met Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD and the SPD Bundestag group of the FRG. The exchange of views—the sixth meeting since 1983 within the framework of the agreed annual meetings—is taking place at the Hubertusstock hunting lodge near Berlin. The talks are attended by Secretary of State Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancellery of the GDR State Council chairman, and Gunter Rettner, departmental head in the SED Central Committee. The SPD chairman is accompanied by Prof Dr Dieter Schroeder.

Discuss Disarmament, Relations, Visits

LD291659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD and the SPD group in the German Bundestag, met for another exchange of views at the Hubertusstock hunting lodge on 29 April 1988.

This sixth meeting within the framework of the annual meetings agreed upon in 1983 was held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. With great openness, the two sides exchanged views on topical issues.

Referring to the meetings held so far, which served the aim of contributing to peace and an improving the living conditions of people in the two German states, the two sides underlined their interest in continuing a productive dialogue. Hans-Jochen Vogel noted that Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG from 7 to 11 September 1987 gave important impetus to the development of relations between the two German states. A further meeting at the level of the state and government chiefs of the two German states was thus desirable.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel discussed the international situation comprehensively and in detail. They agreed that the maintenance and preservation of peace was and remains the central task for mankind. The treaty on the elimination of nuclear medium-range missiles, the imminent ratification of which the two politicians strongly supported, is in line with the recognition that in the nuclear space age peace can no longer be ensured against one another, but only with one another. For the first time the initiation of nuclear disarmament by the two superpowers offers the chance of making the process of disarmament and detente permanent and irreversible. This would improve everyone's security, release huge resources for the solution of global problems and open up new dimensions for broad international cooperation.

The GDR, Erich Honecker underlined, works jointly with its allies to ensure that the treaty on the elimination of medium-range missiles is rapidly implemented, and not destroyed by the continued arms race of so-called compensatory arms measures. The elimination of shorter-range INF missiles from GDR territory, which took place earlier than originally anticipated, showed the serious desire of the socialist German state to free the common European home from this evil forever.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel concurred in noting that the GDR and the FRG must use everything in their power to promote the continuation and acceleration of the process introduced by the INF agreement. Further disarmament actions are necessary to permanently and jointly safeguard peace in Europe and in the world. In order to achieve stability from the Atlantic to the Urals it is important to reduce conventional superiorities and undertake further efforts to eliminate weapons of mass destruction from Europe.

In line with the joint obligation to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace, the two German states should actively work for the achievement of an agreement on a 50-percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States under strict adherence to the ABM treaty, and for a ban on nuclear weapons tests and chemical weapons.

The projects worked out on their behalf for a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe and a nuclear-free corridor could constitute important interim steps or partial solutions on this path. The region of the two German states must not remain for an indefinite period the region with the highest military presence and concentration of armaments in the world. Disarmament should lead to mutual structural non-aggression capability, considerably reduce military expenditure, and in particular release resources for aiding the developing countries and combating hunger and misery in the world.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel proceeded from the assumption that relations between the GDR and FRG, building on the 1972 Basic Treaty, are an indispensible element in the present-day order in Europe and must be further developed. They underlined the principle that the jurisdiction of each of the two states must respect the independence and sovereignty of the other in terms of its internal and external affairs.

Regardless of this, they are of the opinion that the two states cannot exist next to each other in isolation. Rather, their policy is for a continuous relationship, which must be characterized by peaceful competition, non-violent debate concerning all political and ideological contradictions and different values, as well as mutually advantageous and useful cooperation.

Hans-Jochen Vogel explained how important it is that the talk on the joint paper "The Battle of the Ideologies and Joint Security" be continued and extended. In line with that paper an open discussion on the competition between the two systems, their successes and failures, their advantages and disadvantages must be possible within each system. Erich Honecker praised the historic importance of the document for the joint activity of the SED and SPD in the interests of joint security.

The two sides agreed that an intensification of the exchange of views at all levels is conducive to further development of relations between the two states. The policy of dialogue and detente has brought benefits to the two states and their citizens. There is no alternative to it in the future, either.

During Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG, new fields of cooperation and dialogue were worked out. These must now be constructively exploited on the basis of the communique agreed upon by the two German states. This applies to the expansion of economic and cultural cooperation and the agreed-upon measures in the sphere of environmental protection. The two sides agreed that scientific and technical cooperation must be comprehensively developed. Hans-Jochen Vogel described the agreement on the creation of an electricity link between the two states with the inclusion of Berlin (West) as pointing the way. Special importance is now attached to the modernization of railway transit. The two sides expressed the hope that close cooperation will be carried out on the basis of the environmental protection agreement.

The two sides praised the level reached in cultural relations between the two states. The cultural agreement has proved successful. Hans-Jochen Vogel suggested jointly seeking out ways in which unconventional new cultural offerings can be exchanged even more than previously. This would also better satisfy the interests of young citizens on both sides.

The two sides discussed the problems and prospects of the younger generation in the two German states. Erich Honecker outlined the GDR's youth policy and results and experiences of work with and among young people, which the FDJ, in particular, represents. Hans-Jochen Vogel, for his part, reported experiences gained by the SPD and its youth organizations in dealing with views and desires expressed by young people.

The two sides outlined their views on questions of citizenship, the Elbe frontier, and the Salzgitter Registry. They agreed that on the basis of the joint communique of 8 September 1987 the time has come for a joint settlement of the Elbe issue. In this connection they reiterated that in view of the level of contacts achieved between the People's Chamber and the German Bundestag it is logical also to establish official relations between the two parliaments as soon as possible. They underlined that no member or section of the two organs should be discriminated against. Both agreed that the form of participation by members from Berlin (West) must be in line with the regulations of the four-power agreement of 3 September 1971.

The two sides expressed their conviction that reciprocal visits by citizens promote understanding of the other state. The GDR has already long declared its readiness to incorporate the cities of Hamburg, Hanover, and Kiel in the list of regular border traffic and to facilitate visits by their inhabitants to the relevant GDR districts. Erich Honecker referred to the connection between this issue and the solution of the problem of the Elbe frontier.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel acknowledged the developments in travel reached especially last year between the two German states. Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed that the continuation and expansion of the practice that has now emerged would serve the strengthening of trust. The two sides put forward their views on the problems of financing the further development of travel. In this connection they welcomed the agreement reached on reductions of fares for reciprocal travel and for transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West) on the GDR railways and the GDR road routes. Hans-Jochen Vogel praised in particular the recent improvements introduced for visits from Berlin (West).

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel described the stage of development reached in the town-twinning agreements as useful to the development of dialogue between the two German states. They agreed to start up an exchange of experiences on local government policy between their parties' representatives and, to this end, to propose the formation of a working group between the Social Democratic committee for local government policy and the "city and community" committee in the international friendship league. Erich Honecker explained that partnerships between rural districts and smaller communities could not yet be considered.

Erich Honecker informed Hans-Jochen Vogel about the convening of the "international meeting for nuclear-free zones" in Berlin 20-22 June 1988 and invited an SPD delegation. Hans-Jochen Vogel thanked him for the invitation and said that his party would accept it in an appropriate manner.

The talk was attended by Secretary of State Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the chancellery of the chairman of the GDR State Council; Gutner Rettner, departmental head of the SED Central Committee; and by Prof Dieter Schroeder.

Vogel Comments on Discussions

LD291840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN)—After his meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Hans-Jochen Vogel, the chairman of the SPD, said at an international press conference in Berlin on Friday that their meetings in Hubertusstock have already become historic.

The first meeting took place there in 1973 with his predecessor as Bundestag group chairman, Herbert Wehner. That meeting was also attended by Wolfgang Mischnik. It was also the venue in 1981 when Helmut Schmidt as federal chancellor met with Erich Honecker. This continuity meant that this exchange of views was neither occasional nor random but that it was taking place with a growing measure of confidence and in a very predictable manner.

The SPD chairman also said that the satisfaction about the medium-range missile agreement was linked in the discussion to appreciation of the efforts by General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan in this respect.

The modernization of short-range missiles is a subject of increasing topicality for the Federal Republic. He took the opportunity to affirm "that we see no need for modernization, which would actually be rearmament, since existing systems would be replaced by others."

General Secretary Honecker, when asked whether there arose for the Warsaw Pact, including the GDR, the question of modernization for relevant weapons, "stated categorically that for the Warsaw Pact there is no such need for modernization".

In connection with the reduction of conventional weapons the General Secretary recalled that the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers conference in Sofia offered the complete exchange of data on all military details as a first step on the path toward comprehensive negotiations. If it were possible to put everything on the table, and in reply to mutual requests to supplement this, then this could be welcome as a confidence-building measure of considerable import, Hans-Jochen Vogel said.

The two projects which resulted from the talks between the SPD Bundestag group and the SED, namely the project for a nuclear-free corridor and the area of a chemical weapon-free zone, were discussed.

"We concurred in noting that the overall development is pointing in a direction in which these two projects would increasingly fit into the disarmament scene and would make sense as an interim or partial solution." This is true of the nuclear-free corridor since this also offers a linkage with conventional arms through dual-purpose artillery.

Referring to the relationship between the two German states, Hans-Jochen Vogel said that the fundamental ideas of the joint SPD-SED paper could also offer guidelines for cooperation and relations between the two states. He explained that the talk about the joint paper should be continued and expanded.

Concerning the issue of the Elbe frontier there was again agreement that the time is right to bring the matter to a conclusion. However, he would have to address the question more to the Federal Government and the state of Lower Saxony as to why the progress which seemed to have been in the air during Erich Honecker's visit to Bonn appeared to be faltering.

Hans-Jochen Vogel said that the SPD has been advocating contacts between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag for a long time. He and the general secretary both affirmed that no member of the two organs should be discriminated against. Assuming good will this would lead to a solution.

In conclusion he spoke in favor of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl reciprocating, in the near future, Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG.

Communique Issued on Talks

LD291939 Hamburg DPA in German
1439 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Bonn/East Berlin (DPA)—GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker today received Hans-Jochen Vogel, SPD party and Bundestag group chairman, for the sixth time for an exchange of political views in the GDR's Hubertusstock hunting lodge guest house on the Werbellinsee near Berlin. A communique issued afterwards said the two politicians discussed a number of current issues of Germany and disarmament policy.

It can be inferred from the text that Vogel and Honecker also discussed the recent conflicts between the GDR leadership and the dissident peace movement in the GDR. With regard to the joint SPD-SED paper on issues of the ideological dispute, it is stressed that "open discussion on competition between the systems, their successes and failures, and their advantages and disadvantages must be possible within every system." It also says that "the partners in the talk discussed problems and prospects of the young generation in both German states," in which they each pointed to youth policy in their respective countries.

Honecker rejected the idea of partnership between rural districts in the Federal Republic and the GDR. They could "not be considered at the moment." The existing sister city arangments were described as useful. Vogel and Honecker reaffirmed their agreement that the time is ripe for an accord on the disputed course of the border on the Elbe. They both again called for official relations between the Bundestag and the People's Chamber, without discrimination against any deputy. With regard to the West Berlin Bundestag deputies, the four-power agrement must be observed.

Vogel has obviously so far not accepted the invitation, addressed to him personally, to attend a disarmament meeting in East Berlin at the end of June. The communique quotes him as promising Honecker that the SPD will accept it "in the appropriate manner". Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl as chairman of the CDU, and FDP Chairman Martin Bangemann, who had also received invitations, have already decided not to attend.

Axen Arrives in U.S. for Talks With Shultz

LD020840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0242 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Washington, 2 May (ADN)—Hermann Axen, chairman of the foreign policy committee of the People's Chamber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived at Andrews Air Force Base on a visit to the United States. He was welcomed by William Bodde, deputy assistant secretary of state in the U.S. Department of State, and Catherine Murdock, deputy chief of the State Department protocol.

During his United States visit, Hermann Axen will meet and have political talks with George Shultz, secretary of state; William Verity, secretary of commerce; other government representatives; and leading representatives of the two houses of Congress. Hermann Axen will deliver a lecture on the GDR policy for peace and security in Europe at the Institute for Contemporary German Studies of Johns Hopkins University.

House Denial of Funds for SDI Tests Welcomed

LD021023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0059 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (ADN)—The U.S. House of Representatives has refused expenditure for any tests under the SDI which would violate the ABM treaty. Nor is any money to be spent on weapons which would infringe the SALT II treaty.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes: "The majority decision by the House of Representatives is without doubt to be evaluated positively, even if the congressmen who made it had the most varied motives for their decision. With regard to other positive results of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, it is extraordinarily important for the continuation of the disarmament process that those agreements already made, such as SALT II and ABM, are adhered to precisely. This not only corresponds to the interests of the parties to the treaties, but those of all states and peoples interested in strengthening peace and improving the international atmosphere.

"It is to be hoped at precisely this point that in the U.S. Senate as well, a reasonable view will emerge above the party political tactics between the Republican minority and the Democrat majority, that the agreement signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan at the Washington summit will finally be ratified."

Albrecht Meets Ortega in Managua, Signs Accord

LD300917 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Managua, 29 Apr (ADN)—President Daniel Ortega expressed in Managua on Friday the great appreciation of the Nicaraguan people and of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] leadership for the GDR's unselfish help. In a conversation with Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, he said that at the present time in particular, when the FSLN is making persistent efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in Nicaragua and in Central America, the GDR's active solidarity is of great importance.

Dieter Albrecht is in Nicaragua to attend the second meeting of the GDR-Nicaragua mixed commission for cooperation in economic management and planning. At the end of the meeting a protocol on further cooperation of the two countries' planning organs was signed.

Special attention is paid in the protocol to the increased training of Nicaraguan experts by the GDR.

Environmental Protection Cooperation With Poland

AU301943 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 88 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In Berlin on Wednesday [27 April] Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservation, had an exchange of opinions with Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, on the further improvement of environmental conditions.

The interlocutors briefed each other on the measures that have been initiated in the two countries after the trilateral deliberations between the GDR, the PPR, and the CSSR in Poland last March. They paid tribute to the positive development of bilateral relations in environmental protection and water conservancy, above all in protecting the lakes and rivers and keeping the Baltic Sea clean.

Dr Hans Reichelt and Jozef Koziol also exchanged experiences on the economic use of natural resources in the GDR and the PPR. It is planned to intensify cooperation in the protection and preservation of forest areas and the redevelopment and cultivation of woods. Scientific-technological cooperation in keeping the air clean is to be expanded. Especially applicable in this area is the development and introduction of new processes to reduce the emission of harmful substances in the air, especially sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

Beil Meets Prime Minister Lubbers in The Hague

AU291029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 88 p 1

[Excerpts] The Hague—Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, was received by Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, for a talk in The Hague on Wednesday [27 April]. Minister Beil

conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were warmly reciprocated by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers.

Referring to the talks during Erich Honecker's official visit to the Netherlands in June last year, Prime Minister Lubbers paid tribute to the GDR's constructive peace policy. He made special mention of the great personal commitment of the GDR State Council chairman in continuing the imperative and useful political dialogue. Through his consistent work for detente, security, and peace, Erich Honecker has earned great respect and authority in the world, he pointed out. Prime Minister Lubbers asked Minister Beil to convey his personal thanks and respect to the State Council chairman. [passage omitted]

Dr Gerhard Beil briefed the prime minister on the GDR's most recent activities aimed at continuing the process of detente that has been initiated, and at safeguarding world peace. He specially emphasized that Erich Honecker's proposal to convene an international meeting on nuclear-free zones in Berlin in June is receiving approval and support from all over the world. In this connection Gerhard Beil also referred to the early withdrawal of intermediate-range missiles of the lower-range spectrum from GDR territory and the conversion of the military installation in Waren into a recreation center for trade unions. [passage omitted]

Portuguese CP Leader Receives Sindermann
LD282238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 28 Apr 88

[Text] Lisbon, 28 Apr 88 (ADN)—Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, met the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, in Lisbon on Thursday.

During the meeting Horst Sindermann conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, which were reciprocated by Alvaro Cunhal. He outlined the GDR's development and the party's political ideological work in all spheres of life. Horst Sindermann acknowledged in particular the efforts by the working people for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Alvaro Cunhal gave an overview of the PCP's struggle to defend the achievements of the 1974 April Revolution.

He underlined that the participation by the mass of the people in this struggle has recently undergone a marked upturn. In connection with the discussion of international questions, Alvaro Cunhal welcomed the visit to Portugal by the People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann as a further initiative by the GDR to intensify purposeful political dialogue and save mankind from a nuclear inferno.

The talk, which took place in the spirit of the traditional, fraternal relations between the two parties, was attended by SED Central Committee member Johannes Chemnitzer.

Krolikowski Receives Tunisian Official
LD301013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN)—Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Friday Taieb Sahbani, member of the Tunisian Council of Ministers, member of the Destourian Democratic Rally [RDD] Central Committee, and secretary of state at the foreign ministry, for a talk.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Werner Krolikowski reported on the successful social development of the GDR. He underlined the unity of economic and social policy which is leading in all social areas to new initiatives for further strengthening the GDR's economic capacity, especially through scientific-technological progress. The plan for 1988 provides for maintaining the present pace of economic progress and accelerating it in crucial areas. It is important for this process to take place in the GDR together with full employment and social security for the benefit of the workers.

The two politicians concurred in noting that the accord concluded between the USSR and United States on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles represents a breakthrough in the area of disarmament and of averting a nuclear inferno. This accord is an encouraging success for all the forces of reason and realism. Now everything has to be done in order to use the opportunities presenting themselves at present for stopping and reverting the arms race and proceeding on the path of disarmament and detente.

Identical views were expressed that peace is indivisible and that existing conflicts have to be solved by political means. The two sides resolutely condemned the terror policy of Israel and resolutely called for the earliest possible convening of an international conference to bring about a just and lasting solution in the Middle East. Both sides affirmed their support for the creation of a peace zone in the Mediterranean.

Taieb Sahbani spoke about the social processes taking place in the Tunesian Republic since the accession to office of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. He pointed out that this is a democratic, new beginning in his country which seeks far-reaching changes in all areas. Tunisia, as a nonaligned country, will work actively in the foreign policy area for peace and detente within an international and regional framework and will especially promote cooperation between the states of the Maghreb region.

The two sides agreed that relations between the GDR and the Tunisian Republic have been developing positively in all areas. They affirmed their desire for the further expansion of mutually beneficial and multifaceted cooperation between the two states.

Army Delegation Received by Vietnam CP Leader

AU291422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 88 p 5

[Text] Hanoi (ADN)—The delegation from the National People's Army headed by Colonel General Horst Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, was received for a talk by Do Muoi, Politburo member and secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The Vietnamese politician spoke about topical aspects concerning developments in Vietnam and foreign policy matters in the region. The meeting proceeded in a fraternal and open atmosphere.

Party Delegation Holds Talks With Israeli CP

LD280404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Text] Tel Aviv, 27 Apr (ADN)—The leadership of the Communist Party of Israel and a delegation from the SED Central Committee exchanged information and experiences on the further development of fraternal cooperation between the two parties and current international problems in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. The SED delegation, led by Achim Becker, Central Committee member, had arrived in Tel Aviv the previous evening.

During the meeting at Israeli Communist Party headquarters, the main shared interests of the two parties in the worldwide struggle for further disarmament steps after the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on eliminating medium-range missiles were stressed. The head of the SED delegation explained the concrete contribution made to this by the GDR.

Condolences to PPR on Tanker Accident

AU281134 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 88 p 1

[ND report: "Condolences to the PPR on Tanker Accident"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, we were deeply moved by the news about the sinking of the "Athenian Ventures" tanker, as a result of which 29 Polish citizens lost their lives.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, I convey sincere condolences and deep sympathy to you and the relatives of the victims of this tragic accident.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

150,000 Celebrate May Day in Budapest

Leaders Attend

LD011513 Budapest MTI in English 1408 GMT 1 May 88

[Excerpt] Budapest, May 1 (MTI)—On Saturday [as received] some 150 thousand people of Budapest celebrated the outstanding day of the international workers' movement at the Demonstration Square. At the grandstand Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the Party, Political committee members Gyorgy Aczel, Janos Berecz, Judit Csehak, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Csaba Hamori, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Szabo, Andras Gyenes, president of the Central Revision Committee and Central Committee Secretaries Gyorgy Fejti, Janos Lukacs, Miklos Nemeth and Lenard Pal were present. [passage omitted]

Kadar Interviewed

LD011243 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 1 May 88

[Interview with MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar at the May Day festivities in Budapest—live]

[Text] It is a fine tradition that at this time, around 1100, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party, will give a radio and television interview. The reporter is Julia Tardos.

[Tardos] It appears to me that this May Day display is exactly the same as it was 3 decades ago—that is, as many people have come, with the same good spirits. You have been watching it from this podium, as a political leader, for over 3 decades. Are your impressions similar?

[Kadar] For nearly 100 years, 1 May, the great day of international solidarity of the working class, has been celebrated in nearly every country on earth. In the socialist countries, these celebrations have already become the celebration of all the working people. My impression is that this parade in Budapest, where we are now, is worthy of the traditions, the way our capital usually celebrates 1 May. And I am certain that it will be similarly observed in the entire the country.

Firstly, I would like to greet those who are taking part in the parade and the inhabitants of our capital, and the working people of the country, who today are celebrating May Day. This day has very many kinds of messages for the world, since it is watched by friends, adversaries, and enemies as well. Today, in 1988, how are Budapest and the Hungarian people celebrating 1 May? I believe that this festivity expresses the commonality of the ideas which exists in Hungary. First and foremost, perhaps the overall theme would be that it expresses the will of people who are committed to socialism and peace, and who are ready to struggle, work for them. It also highlights the achievements gained with difficulty and, what is more important, trust as well.

Regarding the future, it is known that the country now is dealing and struggling with many difficult issues of socialist development. The solution of these really is not easy, but even with an awareness of this, as everyone sees, our people are celebrating with confidence.

The date of the party conference is approaching—it is due to be held this month—and it has a job: It must show the path which leads further ahead in socialist construction. Many people here, as well as abroad, ask: What guarantee is there that we will solve the current problems, which are not at all easy? I think that there are at least two guarantees. One is the past; our party, our working class, peasants, our people have already accomplished tasks that were more difficult than this. That too is a guarantee, if we apply ourselves in unity, with one will, we will accomplish the current tasks too. The other guarantee is parading here in front of us. It is cohesion, unity, and solidarity.

I do not want to use up the time here and talk volubly. I would like to conclude by saying that I would like the forces with whom we are in international solidarity—the peoples of the socialist countries, the people of progress everywhere in the world who struggle for peace—to know that Hungary is here, and it will be here in the future too, in the ranks of these forces. And it also would be good if those, who do not like our system very much were to note of this and accordingly adjust their relationship to the Hungarian people, who—in my deep, personal conviction—will advance on the path of building a socialist society and on the path of safeguarding and strengthening peace. Well, I thank you for this opportunity, and I wish you all the best.

[Tardos] I think that we too can wish you all the best, since alongside serious thoughts, this 1 May is one of good spirits and rest for Comrade Kadar as well.

[Kadar] I would rather say that it is an enormous gathering of strength for everyone who is a part of this celebration. It gives everyone renewed strength.

[Tardos] Then I wish you good strength. Good bye.

[Kadar] I wish you all the best, thank you for the interview.

TU Chief Speaks

LD301915 Budapest MTI in English 1656 GMT 30 Apr 88

[punctuation as received]

[Text] Budapest, April 30 (MTI)—Pal Csikos, secretary of the SZOT (National Council of Trade Unions) held a ceremonial address on the Hungarian radio and television on the occasion of May Day. Among others he

emphasized: the mood of this year's Hungarian celebration is shadowed by the number of problems and amplified tensions. "Our life became more difficult, we have more doubts, and in the current of changing realities we became more unsecure while wrestling with the pains of change of epoch."

"We are dissatisfied with our present situation. Critical voices became stronger also against trade unions. Justified critics [as received] are expressed on our work. There is a strong need for a more essential and marked representation of the interests. We feel and know that we have to change and make changed. In which respect and how? primarily in still better joined thinking, joint action with the members..."

"It is our duty to collect democratically the requirements, indications of the members and to pass them on publicly to their destination, to the points of decisions. We have to do this even if the limits of easibility are visible."(...)" We reached a difficult and man testing phase of the socialist construction work. The road behind us is full of results and experiences but unfortunately due to our errors several opportunities were not made properly use of. The troubles of making ends meet and the requirements for improvements in living and working conditions are depressing us. These are the sources of our tasks: to combat economic difficulties, development of the quality of production and the maintainance of the solvency. We have to implement such structural changes which lay the foundation for our progress and help in the long run in our progress. To all these the old methods are insufficient, we have to think and work in a new way, we have to find advanced responses and solutions in order to establish the economic basis for improving living conditions based on justice and fairness. "The anxious times especially call for to stand beside our reform ideas and efforts even if the results of the reform processed will be perceivable later." (...) "The Central Committee of the HSWP called a national conference together for mid-May. The debate on the draft clearly shows that we make joint efforts in the search for options in the solution of our tasks and those who love our country and respect our socialist society are ready for action." (...) "Only we ourselves are able to create the conditions for getting out of the difficult situation. Not with endless debates, disarming gloom, action paralysing wait and see behaviour, but value creating work."—Said among others the secretary of the SZOT.

Presidential Council Acts on Laws, Officials

LD291330 Budapest MTI in English
1234 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI)—At its session Friday in Budapest the Hungarian Presidential Council amended the law decrees framed in 1971 on consumer, commercial and industrial cooperatives. The changes, to come into force from July 1, were necessitated by the need to bring regulation into harmony with the stipulations of the cooperative law amended at the March session of the National Assembly.

The Presidential Council has also amended the law decree of 1985 on the registration by the courts of enterprises. In the course of streamlining government work, the central market supervisory tasks were transferred from the National Office for Materials and Prices to the Ministry of Trade. In the future the minister of trade will be entitled to propose the registry court to revise the accordance of the internal regulations of those listed in the register with the legal rules and the provisions of the partnership contracts and the decision on foundation.

The Presidential Council has appointed Miklos Raft, president of the Office of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and Colonel Bela Biro brigadier general.

SFRY Daily Interviews Karoly Grosz

AU221733 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
11 Apr 88 pp 1-7

[Report on interview with Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic by Nenad Briski: "A Greater Role for the Market"—in Budapest on 10 April]

[Text] Budapest, 10 Apr—The office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, the dynamic and decisive 58-year old Karoly Grosz, is situated in the beautiful Parliament building in Budapest. Thus the government is literally in the politician's field of vision at a time when reform in the political life of our northern neighbors is again gaining impetus and Parliament is playing an increasingly significant role.

BORBA's interviewee, Karoly Grosz was a graphic artist in his youth and then attained a teaching diploma at the Lorand Oetves University in Budapest. He became a member of the MSZMP and, until his election as premier last June, his career as a politician has been connected with party work. He was the leader of departments in the district committee of Borsod, deputy and then later leader of the Department for Agitation and Propaganda of the Central Committee, and later held the position of first secretary of the party committee of Budapest and became a member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo (1985).

Explaining how he sees a suitable leader for this time of reform in socialism, Grosz says that he should have insight into trends in the world and should be able to face himself "as he was in the past." Karoly Grosz also makes another, what can be called very modest demand in relation to the previous ones—"to know how to communicate with Hungarian society and with the world." In other words, to know how to sell the values of socialism, both at home and abroad, as this is necessary for both sides.

Although a little more than half an hour was originally envisaged for the interview, our talk lasted almost three times longer.

We said to Premier Grosz that there is the view that Hungarian reform has entered the phase where its first results have been exhausted and it should move on to deeper reforms.

[Briski] Is there any reason to speak of a certain halt in a move on to these deeper reforms?

[Grosz] The truth is that the process of reform is very contradictory. If we consider the last 20 years, it can be seen that there were periods in which the process was very dynamic, but there were also periods of deceleration. The view that reform slowed down because it was being opposed by some political forces is basically incorrect, although it has been given much publicity.

I can see several causes of the deceleration. First, time was necessary for society to realize that another way of thinking was needed. This means that we underestimated the time factor. Second, while we were working on implementing reform the world was drastically changing (economically). Now it is very difficult to decide what are the shortcomings of reform and what is the burden of international influences. Third, we planned the reform only up until a certain time, not because our intellectual capacities were unable to do more, but simply because it was not possible to plan everything.

Because of this there were both more active and more passive periods. However, the divisions of 1968 have not changed until the present day. The essence of this concept is nothing but a more intensive expression and creation of market laws under the conditions of socialism.

What We Are Preparing Now [subhead]

What are we preparing now? We would like to put before Parliament a law on associations in September. This is, with perhaps a little exaggeration, one of the most important steps in the reform. This involves property, income which is not earned through work, the relations and movements of capital between Hungary and foreign countries, and the legality of the circulation of money.

We are also preparing a law on a unified system of taxation of businessmen, a reform of personal incomes policy, and a law on competition which will ensure that state, collective, and private property operate from the same positions in production. Reforms of the social and pension system, the budget, housing policy, and the modernization of the social administration system are also being prepared. We have set up six working bodies which are concerned with all these issues.

We can see something else from everything that I have enumerated—that we are not just implementing reform, but, in fact, creating and changing economic policy. I would say something else in connection with reform—that, parallel with this, we should also modernize the system of political institutions.

I would like to mention that in the past 20 years, from the beginning of the reforms until now, we can see on the basis of experience that if we had made a mistake in 1968, it would have been in the fact that when the concept of economic reform was being worked out, we did not simultaneously modernize the system of political institutions. One of the most important characteristics of the economic reform in progress in the USSR is that a parallel reform of the political system is also taking place.

[Briski] In all socialist countries it has been usual until now that the party strongly influences the economic life of the country and economic decisions. How is authority in this area now limited in Hungary?

[Grosz] We believe that the party should be concerned with questions of principle which are political questions. For example, which limits to property which border in socialism cannot be crossed. Political questions are also asked in connection with housing reform. Specifically, rent subsidies in social housing amount to 12 billion forints. It can be said that this needs to be scrapped, but what does that mean politically? It is mainly pensioners who live in the 860,000 social apartments.

The help that we give to citizens to build housing amounts to 16 billion forints. We give credit at a very low rate of interest. It would be easiest for the government to scrap this. However, with whom would it come into conflict? With young people, because this is the way they build apartments. All this falls into the area of sociopolitical issues.

The government cannot make decisions about this. Parties in power all over the world are deciding this. I saw that this is so in the FRG and also in Greece, and everywhere. This means that the party gives an overall orientation when such questions are being discussed and they leave details to the government.

Second, it is necessary to have a new understanding of the relationship between the government and Parliament which would reorganize the role of the party. The government has greater responsibility toward Parliament, but that does not free it from the responsibility of implementing party policy. In this respect there is lack of clarity in our country, and this situation must be rectified.

Third, the party should have a smaller role than the government in solving conflicts of interest, and there are many such conflicts in society. This means that the party

is not the place to solve a dispute between the government and the trade unions. That was once unimaginable. We would first argue in the party, and when we had reached agreement we would make decisions at the level of the government and the trade unions.

There Can Be No Spectacular Progress [subhead]

Fourth, party direction of economic and social activity takes place through the council of ministers. For example, for a long time it was the case that the economic department of the Central Committee would hold a meeting with the Construction Ministry at which an agreement would be reached about what is to be done. An agreement on the developmental concept or the construction of a thermoelectric power station. We will now reverse this. Now only the government can make a decision in relation to those who work in the Council of Ministers. However, the decision is directed through the government toward executive organs. The greatest value of this new style of working which is being formulated is that now one can very specifically determine who is responsible (for what), while earlier this was quite incomprehensible.

[Briski] In Hungary as well as in other socialist countries, it can be seen that social differences are being intensified. How can one promote the surpassing of egalitarianism and the rewarding of good results with optimum wages, while at the same time ensuring a reasonable standard of living for everyone?

[Grosz] Above all, a basic standard of living for every citizen must be provided. And what is this basic level? That is relative. It can only be proportional to the degree of economic development of a country—that is, how much it can offer to citizens. In relation to our economic development, we provide a higher standard of living than would be justifiable. We cannot change that, but at the same time this means that we cannot make spectacular progress. On the other hand, we must therefore raise the level of production in order to be able to create new financial resources for the rewarding that you mentioned.

[Briski] At the last party congress, you very impressively spoke about the need for those who organize production to receive better pay, above all, the technical brains. How much does an undervaluing of intellectual work harm the development of society?

[Grosz] My experience tells me that this is a big worry for every socialist country. I think that the source should be sought in the wrong conclusion drawn from one ideological premise. This involves a very firm, dogmatic understanding, a wrong simplification (of the understanding) of the leading role of the working class. It comes from the supposition that if the working class has the leading role, (then) it is not important how it works—this is what should be rewarded. In my opinion, this is one of the biggest mistakes of socialism. The present phase of the scientific technological revolution shows that an increase in the share of spiritual values in production is the greatest generator of this revolution.

The intelligentsia in the production sector is not the thing that is undervalued the most—the intelligentsia in the scientific research sector is undervalued to a greater extent, as well as in humanitarian and cultural fields, although there are differences here too. For example, education has the worst material position, although the future of the country depends on the work of teachers.

However, I always talk about technical intelligentsia in production because material means should be created which can improve the situation of others. I do not know what point there would be in my decision to improve the material position of teachers if there is not one filler in the kitty.

I often say—what kind of government president is the one who promotes the significance of science in his program and at the same time reduces funds for the development of science? There is no kind of contradiction in this—these expenses need to be reduced because there is nothing else to reduce. Apart from that, it may become useful for scientific institutions to economize as well, and not just philosophize about it, as there is simultaneously a financial deficit and waste.

Where Are the Limits to Private Ownership [subhead]

I have considered the practice in (the West German province of) Baden Wuerttemberg: There, institutions which are involved with basic research finance themselves. This is a great thing as it is usually very useful if research becomes applicable. But to answer your question specifically: We have not given up on our intention to quickly and significantly increase material rewards for the technical intelligentsia. But the possibilities for this should be found in production.

[Briski] Very much has been written about private initiatives in Hungary. We would like to ask where, in your opinion, are the limits to the development of private ownership?

[Grosz] First, there are legal frameworks for this which depend on the degree of development and possibilities and needs of one economic sector. I do not believe that the question of where the limits are is a practical one, as in practice our situation is very far from the limits.

Private ownership in Hungary makes up barely 5 percent of total ownership, but it provides 20 percent of national income and 32 percent of the country's earnings. If we now compare these three figures, we can draw the very simple conclusion that the sky is the limit.

If I were to greatly simplify matters, for example if I were speaking in a party school, I would say that in theory the limit in property relations is 49 percent, but I cannot say

that, as private ownership in our country will never reach that limit. Private businessmen are not involved in those areas which need a lot of capital, which means that there will be no essential changes in property relations.

Private capital is invested in fields where there are shortages, where it has a quick effect and extra profit is secured. If we worked very hard and if there was no debt in 10 years time, if we satisfied all our needs, then market laws would begin to operate and pressure private enterprise. Then private capital would begin to move toward something that we are now trying to do—workers would be able to buy shares in their enterprises and I do not believe that in the next 15-20 we would have problems in practice.

[Briski] Hungary also has the problem of loss-making enterprises whose losses are covered by funds from the joint purse. This also adversely effects good enterprises. You passed a law on liquidating unsuccessful firms, but it seems that it is being rather coyly implemented.

[Grosz] Your impression is wrong and we should first clear this up. Last year, we had 122 agricultural works which were operating at a loss, but these losses did not even reach 1.5 billion forints. There are also 60 industrial enterprises which operate at a loss and these losses amount to 3.2 billion forints. If we add this up, the amount does not exceed 5 billion, and compared with national product which exceeds 600 billion forints, this is not even 1 percent.

Among these loss-makers, there are 15 big enterprises with 28,000 employees, and from the economic point of view, we must basically consider the fate of these 15 enterprises. Why can we not scrap them immediately? And why do we not dare scrap them? Because the exports of these firms amount to $20 million, and second, if we exclude them from production, we immediately have to import those products which they produce.

This means that, on one hand, we would save 5 billion forints and on the other, we would have to give out 25 billion forints. If I simplify matters, as an owner it is all the same to me from which pocket I pay, the most important thing is that I pay as little as possible. Therefore, we do not dare exaggerate and dramatize. At this moment in time, a recovery process is going on in all 15 enterprises, and in some cases excellent results have been achieved.

If we consider all the loss-makers then we are talking about 45,000 people. If we compare this with 3.7 million employed, then we gain insight into the situation. Only last year, 700,000 employed people voluntarily changed their jobs. In all, 12,000 people moved to other places of work. Whoever is familiar with these figures will realize that one cannot talk about the problem of unemployment. At the moment there are 60,000 vacant positions in the country.

[Briski] The Hungarian foreign debt has significantly grown in the last few years. How does this affect further economic development?

[Grosz] There is a very simple answer to that: badly. If $1 billion is needed to pay the interest, this means that this sum cannot be used for internal development. First of all, we limited investment, but a further limiting is impossible, as in this case expanded reproduction is threatened.

A structural transformation will take a very long time. Every expert knows this, but changes are quite quick in enterprises. In the first 2 months of this year, our exports to the hard currency market increased by 47 percent in relation to the same period last year. True, the growth amounted to 9 percent in March, but even so, we are talking about a huge rise.

This means that enterprises adapt to the demands of the market. This also means that the debt situation is, on the one hand, positive in as far as it compels the economy to behave in a different way, but, on the other, it is unsuitable as a great part of national income is alienated from expanded reproduction.

Good Relations With Yugoslavia [subhead]

[Briski] Last but not least, how do you assess Yugoslav-Hungarian relations? In Belgrade we were able to hear positive assessments.

[Grosz] I can only confirm what you heard in Belgrade. We believe that our political relations are very good. We appreciate that very much and we need to maintain them even further (as they are).

As far as economic relations are concerned, trade at a level of $4.8 billion represents a significant item in the budget. Of course, there is another aspect: In this 5-year period, we wanted to increase trade by 50 percent in relation to the previous period. This is not realistic. An increase in the exchange of goods and services of 10 percent per annum cannot be planned. This would be good, but there is no product basis for that on either side.

I think that it would be a great thing to stop the (present) minimal reduction in trade of 2 to 3 percent and to attain a modest increase of the same proportion. Of course, one must remember that a structural reorganization is in progress in both economies.

At the same time, I consider that the new trend of a significant growth in production cooperation is very important. This is a qualitative improvement and this is the future. Second, it is even more important that the structure, the contents of economic cooperation, is directed toward modern production areas: electronics, computer technology. I mention only the most important areas, but I could go on.

From the economic point of view, I consider cooperation in the field of environmental protection; and joint scientific technical research in the fields of energy conservation and agriculture, and in the production of sugar beet and soybeans to be very important. From the point of view of the Hungarian economy joint research is a great thing. The production of hybrids and the resumption of new seed cultures exemplify this.

I do not know what your assessments are, but in our opinion, local border traffic is very important. We have not developed this with other countries in the way that we have with Yugoslavia. This is to the advantage of the population and is also good for national economies and it also has a positive political influence. I assess that as very important.

Daily Wrap-up of Local Preconference Debates

AU270714 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 88 p 3

[Unattributed report: "There Is Readiness and Power to Act—Party Committees' Debate on the Draft Policy Statement"]

[Text] In preparation for the national party conference to be held on 20 May, the Budapest, and county MSMP Committees and the MSZMP committees of towns of county status held meetings on 23 April. With the collaboration of MTI and our own correspondents, we publish the following summary of the debate on the draft policy statement.

All the meetings pointed out—both in the written report and in the verbal supplements and debates—that the exchange of views on the draft policy statement of the national party conference has been the major political and social event of the recent period, a worthy preparation for the party conference scheduled for May. Speaking about the party conference, the Budapest Party Committee concluded, for example, that the upcoming party conference is a forum that is competent to analyze the implementation of the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, carry out corrections, and set out new priorities and goals. According to the opinion of the majority of communists—as it transpired at the Tolna County Party Committee meeting—the situation analysis contained in the draft policy statement gives a truer picture of the reality than previous policy statements. In spite of this, the national party conference is expected to provide an even more thorough assessment of the situation, and this inevitably requires, among other things, an increase in the party's ability to act.

The Party Leads the Reform Processes [subhead]

There was also agreement in the debates on the need for the party conference to be a working meeting. It should concentrate primarily on the situation of the party and the topical issues of the reform policy, its decisions should be well-founded, and the program worked out by the party conference should be a clear and mobilizing one. All this was stressed at the Pest County Party Committee meeting. The draft policy statement represents a good basis, but it needs further additions and amendments. The main lesson of the active exchanges of views carried out in the basic party organizations is that the party members are ready to support the reform and agree with the efforts to renew the party and society, efforts formulated in this document.

All the meetings laid great stress on the interpretation of the party's leading role. There was agreement on the view that our party is capable of fulfilling its mission and leading the reform processes. As the Csongrad County Party Committee meeting put it, in order to implement these tasks, the party has to renew its principles and policy and to modernize its methods and means. Not only the efficient operation of the system of political institutions but also the success of the entire reform process depend on the extent the party is able to renew itself. The party members' readiness to act is both the condition and the major source of renewal, but this readiness only takes on actual shape if the party members can play an active role in making political decisions—it was stressed at the meeting in Gyor.

In this connection, many speakers mentioned the issue of democratic centralism and criticized the practice in which the basic party organizations are charged only with the implementation of decisions. Therefore, the concepts of the draft policy statement that urge us to learn the party members' opinions and bear them in mind in preparing the decisions were welcome. According to a speaker in Nyiregyhaza, the need to establish a creative atmosphere has emerged in the party organs and the basic party organizations, an atmosphere in which open and unrestricted opinions can take shape and in which the basic party organization can become a communist community where debates represent a natural feature of party life.

Many people complained that party members often receive essential information too late and incomplete. Openness within the party is far from being complete, but without proper information—as a speaker in Bekescsaba put it—the party members are unable to represent the party policy and to identify with their tasks. We have a lot to do in order to enhance this openness not only on a national level but also on local levels, and even the basic party organizations are not always the appropriate forums for an open confrontation of arguments and for genuine debates. The party committee meetings often mentioned the interpretation of the need to consider minority opinions. The party members expect the party conference to come up with more details and a more precise formulation of this issue than the document.

The debates, the widening of democracy within the party, and openness should, after all, contribute to the creation of party unity and the consistent renewal of the party. There is too much uncertainty today partly

because we have no ideological explanation for many of the changes, or, because whatever explantion we have reaches the party members too slowly and incompletely.

The documents combine temporary solutions with essential socialist values.

The party committee meetings dealt in detail with the election system within the party and the implementation of the cadre policy. The speakers were unanimous in praising the fact that the higher party organs do not interfere in the selection of the officials of basic party committees, and the majority of speakers also supported the concept that certain party officials can hold office for a maximum period of 2 terms. The speakers added, however, that this, in itself, does not exclude the possibility of mistakes in personnel decisions. The meeting in Bekescsaba, for instance, called for the requirement of suitability, including moral suitability, to be applied more strictly than hitherto. People at other meetings stressed the need to select only suitable persons for any position, and we should part as soon as possible from those who are unable to fulfill their tasks. Many speakers also criticized the fact that the it is not possible today to relinquish a position honorably and a person who leaves his position is therefore regarded as a failure, even though he might work efficiently in another position.

The question of responsibility was treated with close attention in all the meetings, and not only in order to cast light on the circumstances of the mistaken decisions of the past period, but primarily because without clarifying personal and institutional responsibility, the implementation of future decisions will also become questionable. An adequate system of decision, implementation, and supervision should be worked out on all levels. According to the proposals submitted at the various party committee meetings, the party conference should provide for the election of officials that will create the personnel conditions for the implementation of the party program; in other words, there is need to refresh and rejuvenate the party cadres.

The participants in the party committee meetings agreed with the part of the draft policy statement that deals with the party's ideological and political guidance. Several speakers mentioned the fact that this is an issue that has long been clarified and it is mainly only in practice that instances of political means and methods of direct interference appear. A clear delimitation of tasks, functions, and responsibilities is essential for a more up-to-date implementation of the party's leading role. The draft policy statement intends to modernize the system of political institutions in this way, but there are still many open questions in the document. Many people mentioned the fact that the conclusions of the document on the trade unions, the KISZ, and on the PPF are too general. Guarantees must be worked out for real partnership relations to emerge between the party, the state organs, and the public organizations. In other words, it is necessary to amend the Constitution—several meetings proposed that a new constitution be drafted—in order, to create a law that regulates the new rights and responsibilities, and to establish a court of public administration. All these things could produce a renewal of our public life and the discovery and practice of the new possibilities for a general consensus.

Public Control of Decisionmaking [subhead]

What do the people expect from the party conference? Almost every meeting tried to answer this question by pointing out that it would be a mistake to entertain exaggerated expectations. One is justified in requiring, however that this conference be a forum for the expression of the party's intention of renewal, for the consolidation of unity based on new foundations, and for restoring confidence in the leadership. As a speaker in Szolnok put it, this can serve as a starting point for the party to strengthen its leading role also among the nonparty members who make up the majority of our society. In connection with the modernization of the system of political institutions, the speakers at the meetings also mentioned the renewal of the methods of decision-making. In Tolna County, for example, many people spoke out in favor of increasingly eliminating—where possible—the bureaucratic and administrative elements from our official activity, as well as relying on the use of power that can only be used in special cases. There should be genuine debate in all of public life, and alternative proposals should be submitted to the meetings of various bodies more frequently so that the decisionmaking process can at the same time represent a choice between good and bad, and between good and even better. In connection with this range of issues, the question of how to implement the party's leading role at the local level, for instance in work places, has also emerged at the party committee debates. The view that emerged in Tolna County, for example, is that the basic party organizations should primarily renew their own activity themselves. Creative initiatives and concrete deeds should replace formal events and pseudo-activity. There is also need to increase the independence of public and mass organizations because this will help to ensure public supervision in the preparation of decisions—it was stressed also at the meeting of the Tolna County Party Committee. The party members agree with the future political role played by the public and mass organizations, and with the increased requirements these organizations are facing in the future. The activity of these organizations becomes really efficient when they genuinely pass on the interests of their members and when their independent decisions are the subject of greater openness, several participants told the meeting of the Heves County Party Committee.

The following statement was made at the meeting of the Szabolcs-Szatmar County Party Committee: The partnership nature of relations should be taken more seriously and formulated in more concrete terms; in addition to representing interests, the trade unions, for example, should participate in shaping the policy with greater independence and more initiative.

We can overcome the lack of confidence, uncertainty, and lack of perspectives only if we develop our democracy and increase openness. We have been citing these goals for decades, but few essential changes have taken place so far, although this kind of development does not involve financial sacrifices, one of the speakers at the meeting of the Baranya County Party Committee pointed out. This statement is in harmony with the position of the Veszprem County Party Committee which considered it extremely important to differentiate, with scientific thoroughness, between the problems and difficulties that necessarily derive from the political and economic spheres of society, from its level of development, and from general development, and the problems and difficulties that are caused by personal or institutional attitudes and a lack of proper training. The exercising of power and a renewal are the two main tasks facing the party today. It has the methods and the organization for the former requirement, but it also has to develop its methods and the necessary organization for the latter requirement, because this is also the guarantee for the renewal of the system of political institutions. This cannot be limited only to the national organs. It is necessary to determine the party's place, role, and interrelations at the level of basic party organizations and also at the residential and workplace levels, a speaker at the meeting in Kaposvar pointed out in describing the future tasks. Those participating in the party committee meetings everywhere welcomed the separation between the sphere of authority of the party and that of the state organs, and added that they want to act within a party that makes better use of the communists' means to act politically and of their activity as a movement. Many people claimed, however, that the details concerning relations between the party and the state still need to be clarified, because, without concrete elements, it is difficult to formulate the exact meaning of this separation of tasks. Several speakers criticized the document for its lack of a more thorough analysis of the problems facing young people.

Observations Made in the Spirit of Development [subhead]

Many participants in the meetings stressed the need for a comprehensive renewal, rather than the patching up of the institutional system. Speaking about this issue, the participants in the meeting of the Pest County Party Committee pointed out that, if there is no clear division of labor between the elements in the institutional system, and if there is no exact delimitation of tasks and of spheres of influence and authority, then this can hinder the desired increase in the independence of various institutions.

At the various party committee meetings contradictory opinions were voiced on the issue of public supervision of the party's activity, and many feared for the possibility of there being a sovereign decisionmaking process if elements outside the party, let us say, were allowed to interfere in the activity of the higher echelons. The majority of speakers, however, were in favor of the need for public supervision of the party's activity, and they considered greater openness to be the guarantee for this public supervision.

Of course, the party committee meetings also dealt in detail with our current economic situation. The consistent implementation of a comprehensive reform is indispensable for the repayment of our foreign credits and for the renewal of our economy, the participants in the meeting in Gyor pointed out. The meeting of the Nograd communists in Salgotarjan concluded that intensive research and development activity and the smoother and faster application of scientific results in practice are indispensable requirements for the economic revival. At the same meeting, one speaker drew attention to the fact that the implementation of the government's work program has reached a critical phase. A number of planned measures have been postponed and one again notices the existence of "rescue activities" to keep inefficient enterprises alive. Today we must give the green light only to development and investment projects that bring the greatest profit in the shortest time. At the same time, and this is not a contradiction, we must deal with social policy relations more and in a more conceptul form, and with the mechanism through which they exert an influence, we must correct shortcomings in the present tax system, and lay the foundations for a family tax system, because all these also affect the implementation of the reform.

For the Appreciation of Intellectual Work [subhead]

Speaking about this issue, the participants in the Zala County meeting also set out how the enterprises should behave in this matter: They should accept the independence granted to them, along with its consequences. One must differentiate between rational and irrational risks. At the same time, however, one must not allow this independence to be just a formal one; this requires a more favorable credit policy and the easing of investment burdens. Speakers at the meeting in Bacs-Kiskun County drew attention to the fact that the economic policy goals formulated in the draft policy statement are somewhat intertwined with the means of economic development. One of the main standards of efficiency, an active market, is missing. It is impossible to clearly implement positive economic goals without developing the market and its self-regulating role. The party members are justifiably concerned at the higher echelons interfering in the objective process of the production of goods many times through subjective decisionmaking. The participants in the Borsod County meeting urged the application of socialist solutions to eliminate the problems. They stressed that the debates are not an end in themselves, that the changes are needed, but that deeds are the primary guarantees for these changes. There are fundamental economic reasons behind our social and political problems. These problems cannot be solved without temporary tension and without making sacrifices. The party members are aware of this and accept

confrontation to the benefit of consolidation, but they would like the development program to also contain certain deadlines concerning what we can achieve and when. A speaker in Veszprem County criticized the fact that the decisions are prepared by the same organizations and groups of experts who later implement these decisions. Thus, some concepts are approved without being subjected to debates and the confrontation between different opinions.

Many people in various places criticized the lack of appreciation for intellectual work. The breakdown of the value system is also apparent in functional disturbances. Scientists are working as engineers, and engineers are seeking a better living in workers' business partnerships. And even more important, similar processes can be observed also at the institutional level: Institutes are in charge of basic research work on industrial projects, and industrial research institutes manufacture products. An old and justified requirement was reiterated in Komarom County: the need to ensure equal opportunities for the various forms of ownership and ventures. The participants in the Komarom meeting criticized the disadvantages of state enterprises deriving from excessive limitations and the absurdity of the economic pressure on cooperatives to become small-scale cooperatives, and they stressed that the current methods of encouraging performance can no longer continue and wage reform must be developed as soon as possible. They spoke about the situation in the coal mining industry as a particular problem characteristic of their county.

Order of Importance [subhead]

It is worth mentioning the concluding opinion of the Budapest communists: The party conference should discuss fewer issues than stipulated in the draft policy statement and should determine the order of importance among unsolved tasks. They mentioned the fundamentally important issues such as the relations between the party and the economy, the shaping of awareness, a better functioning of the various forms of ownership, the relations between the party and the system of the political establishment, as well as determining what strata of society, and to what extent this strata, should carry the economic and financial burden of the program of development.

The participants at the meeting in Bacs-Kiskun County questioned the formulation according to which we gave a false interpretation of the world economic processes because, as the speakers said, the conclusions of the 1977 Central Committee decisions aimed at the long-term development of our foreign economic relations are still valid. The problems were caused by the fact that a good strategic program was not followed by a program of action. It transpired from the observations made at the meeting of the Hajdu-Bihar County Party Committee that the communists in this county fear for the further loss of prestige for the party in its leading role, and, as a result, they want to contribute to the political, social, and economic renewal. They complained about the fact that there are still no adequate guarantees for the implementation of positive concepts. The participants in the meeting of the Fejer County Party Committee concluded that the party members in this county are ready to work for a renewed party that fulfills its leading role through ideological and political methods. In their opinion, the party conference cannot take upon itself the tasks of a party congress and cannot take a stand concerning long-term goals that are not thoroughly developed and that are financially unfounded; instead, the upcoming party conference should strengthen the elements of social and economic development, something that is a tremendous political enterprise in itself, and a fundamental condition for the implementation of the reform processes and the acceleration of the program of economic development.

Speakers at various county meetings, including the Vas County meeting, concluded that, before there can be a general consensus, there is a need for a general understanding that, in order to advance, we also have to take measures that temporarily harm the interests of various individuals, strata, and groups of society. In coordinating the interests, the party requires every opinion that supports socialism. It is important that the various interests should not remain in the background and should not confront each other only on a narrow level, and their confrontation and integration should be provided with an institutional form, the participants in the Hajdu-Bihar meeting pointed out. In connection with this, various county meetings, including those at Bacs-Kiskun and Komarom, criticized the preferential treatment the document gave to the housing situation in Budapest. Many people said that we are building a homeland, not only a capital, and that we can advance only by means of a more proportional territorial development and by providing greater support for backward areas, on the basis of openly declared criteria. It is a problem if, due to an insufficiently developed infrastructure and the disturbances and costs it brings, the people living outside the capital city bear disproportionately greater burdens.

The Fate of the Proposals [subhead]

This time less attention was given to the international chapter in the draft policy statement, and many people even questioned the very need to deal with this issue today, because it is useless to reformulate the MSZMP's well-tried international policy. In connection with this subject, however, some speakers dealt with the modernization of the role played by CEMA and the importance of implementing the Leninist policy with regard to the national minorities.

More than 300 people took the floor at the 24 extended party committee sessions held on 23 April, which also elected delegates to the party conference. As for the activity so far in the current phase of preparation for the party conference, almost one-third of all party members expressed their opinion on the draft policy statement.

As is well known, in the remaining period of preparation for the party conference, following the analysis and processing of the proposals and observations made during the national debate, the Central Committee will formulate the draft proposal which will be submitted to the party conference to be held in May.

Socialist Unity Party's Hager Visits 27-29 Apr

LD301206 Budapest MTI in English
2025 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, april 29 (MTI)—Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the HSWP saw Kurt Hager, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany who was head of a delegation on an official visit to Hungary on April 27-29.

Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee had negotiations with Kurt Hager. They exchanged views on the cooperation between the two parties and concluded that is is developing successfully according to the mutual interests. As special topics contemporary tasks in culture, education and health were discussed.

Kurt Hager visited the Social Science Institute of the HSWP CC where he met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee and general director of the institute.

The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany left Budapest on Friday. The guests were seen off by Lenard Pal, HSWP CC secretary, at Ferihegy Airport. Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic was also present.

Thousands Involved as Strike Spreads 29 Apr

Stoppages Reported at Stalowa Wola

LD291015 Hamburg DPA in German
0932 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Krakow, (DPA)—The strike by thousands of steelworkers continued at the Nowa Huta steel mill on Friday. Also, for the first time there were work stoppages at the steel mills of Stalowa Wola in south Poland. According to reports from opposition circles, some 3,000 workers gathered outside the management building at the start of the early shift.

In Nowa Huta, the strike committee is demanding that negotiations be conducted with the strikers and not only with the official unions. On Thursday the unions postponed their wage negotiations with the management until Friday midday. For some days, union chairman Alfred Miodowicz has been at the works.

During the night, Director Eugeniusz Pustowka issued a statement in which he refused all further contacts with the strike committee because the strike was illegal. The interests of the workers will be represented by the official metalworkers trade union. They are the only negotiating partners. The losses incurred by the strike action would possibly be recovered from the wages of departments affected by the strike.

On Friday, the official union assessed the number of strikers at between 5,000 and 7,000. The official union had previously spoken of more than 2,000. The 16 members of the strike committee are members of or sympathizers with the banned Solidarity trade union. Members of the Solidarity leadership prior to martial law, who are no longer employed in the works were in the combine on Friday, including former Chairman Mieczyslaw Gil and his deputy Stanislaw Handzlik. It has been said in opposition circles that about 20 Solidarity members have been arrested throughout the country. These include Zbigniew Bujak, head of the Warsaw organizatin, and spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

30 TU Figures Arrested

AU291126 Paris AFP in English
1120 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 29 (AFP)—Workers across Poland threatened Friday to down tools if authorities used force to try to end a three-day old strike by 20,000 employees at the giant Lenin steelworks at Nowa Huta, near Krakow.

As messages of support poured in to the strikers at Nowa Huta, who are demanding pay hikes and better benefits, police were reported to have arrested about 30 trade union militants and to have stepped up pressure on opposition figures.

Hours earlier, a new strike hit the steel industry as 3,000 out of 8,000 steel workers on the morning shift at Stalowa-Wola, in central Poland, walked out demanding more pay and the reinstatement of several men sacked last week for union activities.

In the southwestern town of Lubin, a major copper-producing area, and in the central city of Lodz, which manufactures textiles, the banned trade union Solidarity issued a call to hundreds of workers to prepare to strike.

Messages of support flooding to Nowa Huta from all parts of the country said other workers were ready to defend their arrested colleagues, union sources said.

Police were said to be on alert, and had increased checks and surveillance of dissidents. [passage omitted]

Urban: Strikes 'Blow to Reform'

LD291333 Warsaw PAP in English
1210 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 29—"I do not think that the situation in Poland is dramatic but I am not hiding the fact that the strikes underway, including the one at the Lenin steel mill and the threat of other strikes, in Stalowa Wola included, is a certain blow to economic reform, to the whole policy of democratization, agreement and opening," stated government spokesman Jerzy Urban at a press conference held today.

Urban said that a rally was held in the Stalowa Wola steel mill today during which its organizers called for the resumption of work.

At same time, the plant's management said that it is going to dismiss those striking.

PAP Reports on Stoppage

LD291523 Warsaw PAP in English
1453 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 29—The Polish Press Agency has received information that on Friday an attempt was made to stop work at the Stalowa Wola Steel Mill. Work was stopped at the mill's tool-room, but the remaining shops of the enterprise are working as usual.

The management of the steel mill issued a communique saying that the action runs counter to the law and is illegal. The defence industry enterprises, the Stalowa Wola steel mill being one of them, have no right to strike. Those who fail to return to work immediately will face sanctions envisaged by the law on trade unions of October 8, 1982 and by the labour code, that is dismissal without notice through employee's fault.

Warsaw TV Reports 75 Percent Working

LD291546 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Half an hour ago we telephoned Nowa Huta. Today 75 percent of the crew were working. However, two whole departments and a part of another were not working. Talks are continuing with the independent trade union of the combine employees.

The employee council has met, too. It discussed last year's economic results. The management's work was positively assessed and the policies of the combine's director, Dr Eng Eugeniusz Pustowka, were endorsed.

Walesa Pursuing Political Goals

LD291520 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 29—In a commentary headlined "No Third Option", concerning wage disputes in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in part:

"No one is concealing the fact that the reform is a difficult process because it affects two of the most sensitive spheres—consciousness and the pocket.

"No one is concealing the fact that such negative phenomena exist, that already last year real wages fell by several percent. This must naturally cause a response of apprehension in some social circles, a striving for higher wages and this is understandable.

"Mr. Walesa and company are trying to take advantage of precisely this apprehension. Moreover, they are trying to use the uneasy situation for their own political goals, shouting and despite no demand for 'advise,' giving it, of course as always through ever-ready Polish-language Western radio stations.

"What we hear from Mr. Walesa in recent years is: Support for the demands for higher wages, calls for pressure on the Polish authorities in this respect RFI [Radio France International] and RFE [Radio Free Europe] on April 27), the announcement of an appeal to society for more energetic protests (Canadian radio on April 24), the announcement of a possible call for strikes this summer (Western press agencies on April 25-26).

"Calls for anarchy, to start unrestrained inflation, to create a situation in which we would once again have empty store shelves and the creditors would lose their growing confidence in us—because the intentions of these calls boil down to this—are sustained by support for 'real reform.'"

"For Walesa the reform which he advocates means struggle for power, for the creation once again of a situation of anarchy similar to what the experienced in the 1980-1981 period. Memory is short so let us recall this. It was exactly the fulfilment of wage demands (the so-called Walesowka or Walesa's extra pay) which broke the last barrier to the fast growing inflation, it was the wave of strikes which disorganized our economic life.

"There was a time when Mr. Walesa and his people had all the conditions to take on co-responsibility for the fate of the country. They did not take advantage of this. They chose a road of destruction.

"What does Mr Walesa propose? Printing money without coverage. What method of arriving at this goal does he propose? Stopping work, that is decreasing production, that is less goods on the market. And who will be responsible for this? The authorities, of course.

"This is how you politic at someone else's account, at someone else's expense. Let us be more precise: Not even the government's but the working people's because it would be them, first and foremost, who would pay this cynical bill.

"Speaking on the sideline: Mr. Walesa ranks among the many people for whom Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher are idols. It is strange that in presenting their visions of perfection he does not refer to their solutions, that is, liquidating a trade union or limiting trade union rights, to lock-outs, to mass firing of people from their jobs.

"No responsible person in Poland today holds that the reform is being put into effect smoothly, without obstacles, that the reform is a painless operation. In economics nothing comes free.

"A question, however, surfaces in this respect: Should one channel anxiety and even discontent in the direction of constructive activities on planes which are expanding as the reform is taking effect, and as a result increase production, render it cheaper and more efficient which subsequently will result in more goods and give their efficient which subsequently will result in more goods and give their producers more money, or channel social energy at increasing wages without any cover from a increase in output.

"The answer to this is a yardstick of the civic approach and at the same time of the attitude towards the ongoing reform. We have a choice between yes and no, or between creating and destroying. This is no third option, be it suggested by the most demagogic calls.

"Things have come to this that an expert of the world bank answers yes to the above key question while Mr. Walesa, advocating the second 'solution' replies no. He wants to pull the brakes on the reforms."

Arrests of Activists Increase

LD291746 Hamburg DPA in German
1625 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—Two days before 1 May the number of arrests of supporters of the banned trade union Solidarity and of civil rights activists has increased. At least 20 people were arrested yesterday, and today the police in Warsaw took away the civil rights leader Jacek Kuron and Jacek Czaputowicz, the spokesman for the pacifist movement "Freedom and Peace." [passage omitted]

Walesa Warns Shipyard Workers Strike

AU291947 Paris AFP in English
1939 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 (AFP)—The banned Polish trade union Solidarity on Friday called on shipyard workers in the northern port city of Gdansk to prepare to come out on strike next Monday in support of striking steelworkers, union leader Lech Walesa said.

Speaking by telephone from his home at the nothern city of Gdansk, Mr. Walesa said the strike call had been issued in solidarity with 20,000 steelworkers in Nowa-Huta, near Krakow, who have been on strike since Tuesday.

"If police charge the strikers at Nowa-Huta, Solidarity will call the shipyard workers out on strike", he said.

Poland was hit this week by its worst labour unrest since the winter of 1981-82.

The Gdansk shipyards, which employ some 14,000 people, were at the centre of a wave of major strikes in 1980.

5,000 Reportedly Occupy Arms Factory

LD291837 Hamburg DPA in German
1733 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Excerpt] (DPA)—According to reports from dissident circles in Stalowa Wola that have not been officially confirmed, striking workers have been occupying the local steelworks since around midday. Some 5,000 strikers are said to be in the works this evening, although the works management has threatened all those involved with instant dismissal.

The works is an arms factory, in which strikes are not allowed. According to the reports the management refused to allow the second shift on to factory site, whereupon some 2,000 workers stormed a gate. [passage omitted]

Warsaw Radio Reports on Negotiations

LD291802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Today 70 percent of the crew worked the first shift at the Lenin Steelworks. Two departments and some workers of another department did not resume work. Negotiations between the combine management and representatives of the Independent, self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of the Lenin Steelworks are continuing. Agreement has been reached on most of the demands.

A general meeting of delegates of the steelworks personnel was held this morning. The management positively assessed the economic results of the enterprise last year. The policies of the works managing director of the combine, Dr Eugeniusz Pustowka, were endorsed. Those present at the meeting selected a group of delegates representing the management to take part in talks between the management and representatives of the NSZZ of the Lenin Steelworks on the pay dispute.

Here is our correspondent:

[Unidentified correspondent] A divergence of opinion has occurred on points one and two. Agreement has been reached on the remaining points. We have an assurance that no disciplinary, or any other steps will be made in respect of striking employees who will resume work at 2200 on the 29th.

Due to the unsatisfactory response from the works management concerning a demand for Z6,000 for each employee, further negotiations will be conducted at 12 o'clock [as heard] on 29 April, which means today.

We will immediately notify the workforce about any further development in the negotiations.

Signed: The Negotiating Commission of the NSZZ of the Nowa Huta Lenin Steelworks.

Urban, Sekula Brief Press

LD292311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and Minister of Labor and Welfare Policy Ireneusz Sekula have had a meeting with foreign correspondents and Polish Journalists at the Interpress headquarters.

[Correspondent Marek Kasse] [passage omitted] Here are the answers by both ministers to questions. Renate Marsch [word indistinct] was interested in what would happen if the strikers in Nowa Huta do not stop striking by 2200, for they had been told that if they stopped at that time there would be no consequences for them.

[Sekula] "This is an element of the talks by the management of the Lenin Combine with the strikers. I reiterate that in the case of an illegal strike, failure to (?work) constitutes a serious violation of an employee's obligations and, in accordance with the labor code, the director of a factory has a wide enough range of possible responses to this kind of infringement of obligations, and he should choose the reaction which is adequate to the situation and to all the circumstances. This is fully within the powers of the dirctor. In view of this, I cannot say (?anything here), because this is an element of the talks by the director of the steelworks with the strikers."

[Kassa] Here is the answer to a question from a West German Journalist, asking where the strikes in Poland are.

[Urban] "There is only a strike at the Lenin Steelworks and a direct threat of a strike in Stalowa Wola. There is a strike committee there, which is calling on the workforce to strike. We'll see (?what will happen). At the moment, Stalowa Wola is working."

[Kassa] Is there a possibility of raising wages above the Z6,000 supplement. That was one of the next questions and here is the answer.

[Sekula] "Such possibilities exist and don't exist. The cushioning supplement is part of the wages and, by a Council of Ministers' decision, enterprises were authorized, as of 1 February, to pay it out, despite the fact that production results, the level of sales, of work results did not yet justify it; but (?there was) authorization for a certain advance payment of higher wages than would result for the results of work, to cushion the workers against the effects of the price rises which came in on 1 February. In view of this, there is no need or intention for the Council of Ministers to make any kind of decision on this matter. However, enterprises, in the majority of cases. have implemented pay increases larger than 6,000 that is, they have undertaken the activity about which (?you are asking): They have increased their employees' wages and as the year progresses, if they have the financial means, if they earn them by their work results, of course, they will be able to make further pay increases to the extent justified by (?themselves and the economy)."

[Kassa] The next question concerned the reasons for the arrest in Lublin of Zbigniew Bujak, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, and Bronislaw Geremek.

[Urban] "I can only give assurances that there were no arrests. These are countermeasures of a preventative nature by the security organs, countermeasures against certain illegal actions [words indistinct] warning talks and persuasion."

[Kassa] Kay Withers from the Baltimore SUN wanted to know if the government is prepared to talk only with representatives of the trade unions of the Lenin steelworks, or with the strike committee as well?

[Sekula] "I will say once again that the government is not holding talks, either with the strike committee or with the trade union at the Lenin steelworks. These talks are being conducted by the steelworks director. From what we know, from the moment the talks began with the trade union, (?which is) the representative of the workforce, talks of any kind with the so-called strike committee, made up of people who spontaneously (?began) an illegal strike, stopped." [passage omitted]

Steelworks, Union Officials Interviewed

LD292243 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2132 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Interview with Janusz Radowski, first deputy director of the Lenin Steelworks and Wladyslaw Sitowski, leader of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union at the Lenin Steelworks, by station correspondent Wojciech Pawiak; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pawiak] Mr Chairman, the end of the road is still far ahead...

[Sitkowski] Negotiations did not bring about either an agreement or a solution, or possible positive replies to our demands. After a few hours, unfortunately, we had to make a decision, so, if the management agrees on the remaining points, there remains one item on which there is no agreement, with which we, as a trade union, cannot agree, and we only have one way left. Because of the excessive demands of, let us call them, a group of strikers, we are making lesser demands.

[Pawiak] Do you think these are realistic?

[Sitkowski] We think so. We are all employees of the combine here, and this is difficult, but we think it is so.

[Radowski] The steelworks, and its management, cannot in any way allow a situation in which the combine, as an enterprise, becomes economically insolvent, both with regard to the workforce and its (?customers).

[Pawiak] In this case you will have to face the unions at the arbitration court.

[Radowski] That is correct. We shall face them in court because we must be credible. We understand the needs of the workforce, and we understand the situation of the trade unions representing the workforce, but we cannot destroy the capabilities of our enterprise, we cannot make decisions that would damage the capabilities of the enterprise and would prevent us in the near future from being able to pay, say even a normal wage.

[Pawiak] [passage indistinct] Will those people working here understand these new circumstances?

[Radowski] No doubt they will. No doubt each one of us, at home, (?has a difficult) situation. No doubt our employees feel the pressure of the market which creates demand for money. [passage omitted]

[Pawiak] Mr Director, in such a case, why is it that those who sat at the other side of the table for many hours, the trade unionists, did not accept these (?views)?

[Radowski] (?this is extremely complicated.) It is not easy to be the family of a steelworker, and the trade unions represent them. [passage indistinct] There is also a question of difficult work of a steelworker. [passage omitted]

TU Leader Outlines Demands, Actions

LD292341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2205 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Now a dispatch from Stalowa Wola.

[Unidentified reporter] At 0645, that is with the start of the first shift, a protest action began today at the Stalowa Wola Steelworks, let us add here, an illegal action. What was the background of this action? Who started it? I am asking these questions to the deputy director of finance, of the Stalowa Wola Steelworks, Bronislaw (Rym).

[Rym] We found out about the background of this protest action from leaflets that were scattered around the enterprise. Two demands appears in those leaflets. One of the demands concerned a pay raise of 20,000 zloty per month for every employee. The other demand concerned the reinstatement of two employees who were fired in a disciplinary action for not obeying work regulations. Today, during the protest, the initiating group passed more demands to the trade unions.

[Reporter] Let me introduce Zbigniew Kilar, chairman of the independent Self-Governing Trade Union of the employees of the Stalowa Wola Steelworks.

[Kilar] In fact, since the moment of the introduction of this new price and income policy, on 1 February, talks with the management began on the subject of pay changes here in the Stalowa Wola steelworks. We set up a team that worked during that period of time, practically until 20 April, to work out a stance and a just division of means, which were at the disposal of our combine. Our task, as well as the task of the administration, was to introduce a cushioning allowance of 6000 zloty to be added to the basic wage, to the rates per hour and month, which caused great difficulties on the practical side. Finally, we succeeded in carrying out all this to the satisfaction of the crew, which in some way could be felt. We had some responses reaching us from meetings with the crew.

We also undertook an action, through the federation of the metallurgical trade unions, of which we are members, and through the OPZZ, and asked the government Presidium to exempt the coal allowance from the tax on above average pay. When information reached us from the OPZZ that the matter would be, in practice, settled positively, we set up a negotiating team, including members of the crew self-management, and the leadership of the trade unions, to work out during the main negotiating phase again some distribution of means, which, in a way, we regained. It was known that they were exempt from the tax on above average wages. At that moment, when we started to work on the distribution of those means, we were surprised by the protest action that took place today.

[Reporter] This action was, however, prepared a lot earlier.

[Rym] Yes, this action was prepared a lot earlier. I must even say that on 21 April, a meeting was organized here in front of the management office, during which a certain group of people, of about 600-700, gathered, and their leaders, put their demands forward and spoke to them.

Today, at 0645, a group of people gathered in the engineering section of our works and from there, after holding a meeting, they came to the management office demanding talks with the works management.

[Reporter] Apart from the engineering department, did the other sections work normally?

[Rym] Yes, the main production departments worked normally, but the auxiliary departments such as the overhaul section, tools—some of these employees took part in the rally. Some of the employees from the first shift, [words indistinct], the sections which work 24 hours such as the steel plant, rolling plant, power plant—there the employees of the second shift started work and are working normally.

[Reporter] What are the strikers doing right now?

[Rym] This is a group of about 250 people. They placed themselves, or rather they broke into, the office section of the tools department, and they deployed themselves in the hall there. Simply, they are staying there.

[Reporter] So, the illegal actions of this group of people are (?focused) at this point. We must recall the most important fact, that the Stalowa Wola steelworks are a special enterprise.

[Rym] Yes, we must say this. We said this several times in our communiques when we called on them to disperse and to start work. We pointed this out to the participants of this protest action, that the Stalowa Wola steelwork has the status of a defense industry enterprise, and in such an enterprise action of this kind, and strikes, are banned.

[Reporter] This is apart from the fact of illegality of the strike action [words indistinct] not all the possibilities before taking a protest action have been exhausted anyway.

[Rym] That is so. We have a procedure, as laid down in the trade union law which lays down the procedure for resolving disputes. They totally failed to observe this procedure. They did not even officially inform the management that they were going to take this action. As I said, we found out about this action from leaflets which were distributed in the enterprise.

[Reporter] Director, night is approaching. What actions are planned by the management to resolve this situation somehow?

[Rym] We are trying to resolve this matter with our own resources. We are appealing every now and then to these people to leave the premises and to go home. And we have also gathered; we are holding a meeting of management and considering what else can be done to deal with (?this situation) today.

Thousands Continue Strikes Thru Saturday 30 Apr

TU Resume Work Appeal Reported

LD300749 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0500 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] The negotiating commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of employees of the Lenin Metallurgical Combine ended talks with the combine's director yesterday over the demands tabled by the trade union. No agreement was reached on an increase in the basic wage. The chief director justified the inability to fulfil this demand by a lack of funds. In view of this, the NSZZ board in the combine decided to enter the second stage of dispute, before the social arbitration court at the voivodship court in Krakow. The proviaions of the trade union act stipulate that, while a collective dispute is being resolved in court, no protest actions can be conducted, in the form of a strike. Therefore, the leadership of the combine's trade union has appealed to the workforce to go back to work.

Strikers Occupy Plants Thru Night

LD300846 Hamburg DPA in German
0758 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw/Krakow (DPA)—No end to the strike at the Nowa Huta and Stalowa Wola steelworks in southern Poland is in sight today. Several thousand striking workers spent the night at both plants. Although strikes are banned in Stalowa Wola, since it is an arms factory, several thousand people are out on strike, according to reports from the strikers. Only steel production which cannot be halted without great technological damage is continuing. Everything else has virtually come to a standstill. The works management refuses to hold talks with the strikers and their leaders. [passage omitted]

In Nowa Huta the strike committee is calling on the management to start immediate negotiations. The management has been negotiating only with the official trade unions, which are not involved in the strike. A statement by the committee says that the workers should leave the works premises in the event of the use of force.

"We will wait for the fulfillment of our demands in our homes in that case," the statement says. The steelworkers want to attend a service at St. Joseph's Church in Nowa Huta on 1 May.

Public transport in Krakow is running normally today despite a call for strike action by the secret Solidarity works organization.

Management 'Cannot' Meet Demands

LD301110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1005 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Yesterday, as we have already reported, talks ended between the negotiating commission of the trade unions of the Lenin Steelworks and the combine management. They failed to reach agreement on only one point of dispute, which will be resolved by arbitration in court. The proceedings will begin before the voivodship court in Krakow on Monday.

Today is a work-free Saturday at the combine but the situation is unchanged. The sections which have been working up to now are continuing to work; and those where work was suspended have not resumed it yet.

An hour ago, a meeting ended between the combine management and the directors of individual plants. In the opinion of the combine management, there is no possibility, unfortunately, of meeting all the pay claims, because in that kind of situation there would literally be a shortage of funds for the next pay day.

The factory board of the metallurgical workers' trade union has appealed to everyone to resume normal work, because only then will the issues still in dispute be able to be resolved. The road chosen by the trade unionists is perhaps longer, but it guarantees results.

Walesa Warns Against 'Policy of Terror'

LD300838 Hamburg DPA in German
2308 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Thousands of workers continued their strike on Friday night/Saturday morning at two Polish steelworks, despite all threats. Several thousand workers have been occupying the steelworks at Stalowa Wola in the south of the country. The works management had announced that all those who refused to work

would be instantly dismissed. With a few exceptions the third shift was refused entry to the plant yesterday evening. At the start of the second shift in the early afternoon about 2,000 workers gained entry by taking the main gate off its hinges.

Workers at the Nowa Huta steelworks near Krakow let a management ultimatum pass by on Friday evening. Although threatened with reprisals they continued their stoppage. Workers at both plants want higher wages and the reinstatement of colleagues who were dismissed for their involvement with the banned Solidarity trade union.

Solidarity works committees working underground have called for "strike readiness" for Monday at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, and at the Nowa Huta Katowice steel works. Preparations fork stoppages are also reported from other towns. Former members of Solidarity and civil rights campaigners have been arrested throughout the country. They will probably be held until Sunday evening to prevent them from taking part in the independent May Day demonstrations called by Solidarity in numerous towns.

Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa has warned the government against using force against the strikers, and has called on all Polish workers to take part in Solidarity actions in the event of force being applied. "I warn against a return to a policy of terror which is allegedly supposed to defend the reforms, but in reality defends a form of exercise of power which has driven Poland to ruin," Walesa said. He also appealed to international trade unions and Western governments to do everything to prevent the use of force against Polish workers.

PAP: Stawola Wola Strike Ends

LD301457 Warsaw PAP in English
1320 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 30—Between 13-13:45 hrs today the strikers in the Stalowa Wola steel mill left the premises of the plant. The strike action came to a close.

In view of illegal character of the protest action no negotiations had been held with the striking group. In tune with earlier stance on the part of the management, those taking part in the strike will not receive their remunerations for the duration of the strike.

Strikers Reportedly Evacuate Works

LD301426 Hamburg DPA in German
1351 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, (DPA)—It was learned from Stalowa Wola that the strikers began leaving the works at 1300. Representatives of the works council had promised them that management would meet the majority of their pay demands. Militia was standing by and had been instructed to evacuate the works. Police vehicles appeared. Officers announced over loudspeakers that all those leaving the works now would go unpunished.

Thereupon, nearly all the strikers left the works. Only the strike committee and about 30 people remained after it was discovered that 2 followers of the banned Solidarity trade union, whose reinstatement had been demanded by the strikers, would be taken on only in the third quarter [of this year].

Solidarity Leaders Refuse Rome Flight

LD301139 Hamburg DPA in German
1033 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, (DPA)—Two leaders of the "militant Solidarity", Kornel Morawiecki and Andrzej Kolodziej, refused to fly from Warsaw to Rome on Saturday. After lengthy negotiations the plane left without them. They were taken back to prison, from which they had earlier been released and taken to the airport. It had been announced shortly before this that Morawiecki and Kolodzej were to be given medical treatment in Italy after mediation by the Episcopate.

The third prisoner to be released allegedly for treatment in Italy, Krzysztof Szymanski, was not at the airport in Warsaw. He is reported to have remained in Gdansk. Morwiecki and Koldziej were only able to meet their families at Warsaw airport an hour before the scheduled departure of the plane. It was then that they learned more details about the situation in the country and said that they did not want to leave Poland in this situation. They did not rule out leaving at a later date.

While they were sorting this out at the airport, government spokesman Jerzy Urban told DPA in a telephone interview that Morawiecki and Kolodziej were "of course voluntarily" travelling to Rome. They had been guided by humanitarian considerations and the advice of doctors in reaching this agreement with the Episcopate. Asked whether they would be able to return to Poland, Urban said: "They must first undergo lengthy treatment."

Depart for Medical Treatment

LD301627 Hamburg DPA in German
1520 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—Kornel Morawiecki and Andrzej Kolodziej, the leaders of the banned union "Fighting Solidarity," were released from prison today and, after initially refusing, have flown to Rome. It was learned from legal circles close to the church that they may return to Poland at any time. They had in their possession passports for several entries and exits valid until 1991.

They are to be treated in a Rome hospital which cooperates with the Polish bishops and which already looks after many patients from Poland. In the doctors' opinion

their state of health requires hospital treatment. Kornel Morawiecki and Andrzej Kolodziej had refused this morning to leave Poland after they had been briefed at the airport by their relatives about the situation in the country. [passage omitted]

Walesa Lament Over Economy 'Insincere'

LD301744 Warsaw PAP in English
1645 GMT 30 Apr 88

["Walesa Sheds Crocodile Tears Over Polish Economy"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 30—in an interview for the West German "BILD" magazine Lech Walesa weeps over the state of the Polish economy. He says that he is ashamed of the economic backwardness which hinders the development of other countries, that life in Poland at present is worse than in 1980, that the economic situation is much worse and the foreign debt bigger.

This is indeed Pharisean weeping. It was no less a peson than the author of the interview for "BILD" who in 1980 and 1981 acted as the figure-head of the avalanche of strikes in Poland as leader of the former "Solidarnoec" trade union. The strike bidding at the time reached terrifying proportions, in line with the principle that a day without a strike was a day lost. a crippled domestic market, completely empty shops, the rationing of many basic products—such was the state of the Polish economy as a result of the activity of Walesa and his union.

Also after the introduction of martial law Walesa did everything in his power to harm the Polish economy. It is a pity that he did not feel embarrassed when he heartily supported the brutal economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the Western countries, that he never cried out loud against the cutting off of Poland from the inflow of modern technologies, against the discrimination of his own country by the West in trade and financial-credit relations.

Poles remember what the chairman of the former trade union did and said at the time. This is why his present lament over the backwardness of the economy is, to say the least, insincere.

Council of Ministers Adopts Draft Law

LD301831 Warsaw PAP in English
1621 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 30—During a session here today the Council of Ministers reviewed the conclusions following from Poland's present socio-economic situation and forecasts of its shape in the coming months. The participants stressed the decided will of the consistent implementation of the economic reform and its second stage.

In accordance with a previous announcement, contained in Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech during the 10th UPP [United Peasants Party] Congress in march, and the PUWP CC Political Bureau's decision, the government reviewed and adopted a draft law on extraordinary powers for the Council of Ministers. The aim of the proposed solutions is preventing excessive price and wage increases, as well as the acceleration of the process of balancing the economy and creating conditions for the full realization of the second stage of the economic reform.

The draft law was filed with the Sejm.

PAP Scores 'Opposition Journalists'

LD301750 Warsaw PAP in English
1615 GMT 30 Apr 88

["Opposition Journalists Counting on Economic Miracles"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 30—The Munich-based Radio Free Europe [RFE] broadcasting station has, for the last two days, been propagating in Polish a letter written by the so-called intellectual circles in Krakow which refers to the strike in the metallurgical combine in Nowa Huta. The letter is signed by journalists from "TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY", known for their opposition attitude to the authorities and the political and economic reforms being implemented in Poland.

The authors of the letter to the striking workers hold the opinion that the strike is an expression of the postulates of metallurgical workers who, for the last seven years, have not had sufficient possibilities of publicly expressing their demands.

The authors, and the RFE following suit, are counting on radio listeners in Poland possessing a short memory. Glorifying the state of the country and the economy they try to ignore the rampant anarchy in Poland at the time, the progressing paralysis of the national economy which was plagued by dozens of strikes instigated by the former "Solidarnoec." Poles well remember what this led to. The introduction of martial law saved the economy from total ruin and at the last possible moment turned Poland away from the road to catastrophe.

Intellectuals from the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly—Turowicz, Hennelowa, Kozlowski, Jan Jozef Szczepanski, Potocki, Berberyusz sent words of solidarity and wishes to the striking metallurgical workers that their strike contribute to the healing of the situation in Poland. One has to be a political hypocrite to say that strikes are the most medicine for the solving of Poland's current economic difficulties. Small children are aware just how much a work stoppage in a giant like the metallurgical combine in Nowa Huta costs the national economy and of the difficulties this causes for the dozens of factories cooperating with the plant, which are dependent on regular shipments of steel products.

This knowledge is also shared by the intellectuals from TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. But, according to their political principle: "The worse the situation in Poland the better," they pretend that the strike will not cause losses, that it will not have bad effects on market production. For them a strike is a wonderful remedy thanks to which Poles will immediately begin to live better. The intellectuals from the Catholic weekly deal with miracles everyday, but, unfortunately, there are no miracles in economics.

More on End of Strike

LD301757 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 30 APR 88

[Text] Now, a reporter's dispatch straight from Stalowa Wola steelworks.

[Unidentified Reporter] Let me introduce (Andrzej Hulanicki), press spokesman of the Stalowa Wola metallurgical combine. The protest action at the combine, which lasted 1 and 1/2 days, has ended.

[(Hulanicki)] The protest action at the steelworks ended this afternoon. The last group of employees who took part in that action left the steelworks about 1415. However, I would like to point out here that the participants in the protest action were not able to persuade the rest of the workforce, using their arguments, to join them. They were in a clear minority. All the other people left the enterprise in peace.

[Reporter] The protest action was discontinued without interference from the law and order forces.

There were two main demands: A demand of an economic nature—a pay rise, and a demand to reinstate two combine workers. What was the response to those demands?

[(Hulanicki)] The demands of economic nature were settled during the course of negotiations between representatives of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of the steelworks employees and the employee council with the combine management. The other demands of the participants in the protest action have been settled, perhaps not entirely favorably.

[Reporter] One more question: Have you already established what losses the combine has suffered as a consequence of this 1-and-1/2-day protest action?

[(Hulanicki)] The losses have not been assessed yet. However, the participants in this action have made an undertaking to make up for the time lost yesterday. However, they will not receive pay for the day they took part in the action.

Accord Ends Warsaw Transport Talks

LD301811 Warsaw PAP in English
1737 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 30—Talks which continued on Saturday between the Federation of Trade Unions of the Municipal Transport Employees and representatives of the Ministries of Transport, Shipping and Communication, Finance, and Labour and Social Policy ended in the signing of an agreement.

The parties, the communique reads, agreed to exempt from the tax on over-normative remunerations those elements of pays which are of specific character for the municipal transport, connected with economizing. These settlements are of emergency character but a new economic and financial system for the municipal transport is in the works.

After the signing of the agreement, Vice-Minister of Transport, Shipping and Communication Franciszek Adam Wieladek told PAP that the parties in the talks had been pondering over emergency solutions and mechanisms which would prevent conflicts in the future, and that a tough discussion had brought about the desired settlements. Taking into account the specific character of the municipal transport, the meeting examined all legal possiblities of improving the current pay situation. We also prepared the conditions for the working out of a new system, he said.

President of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Municipal Transport Employees Wieslaw Gicel expressed satisfaction on behalf of his federation. Although the agreement does not fully meet the expectations of the workers, it will be possible to bring pays in the municipal transport closer to those in the indsutry. It will be possible to implement other postulates during the work on a new system, he said.

Krakow Steelworkers Talks End

LD301905 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we learned literally this minute that at the Krakow metallurgical combine, where the workforces of some departments and works at the steelworks stopped work in support of their pay demands, talks have ended between the negotiating commission of the independent self-governing trade union of the metallurgical combine employees and the management of the steelworks. A statement published by the trade union commission says that agreement has not been reached merely with regard to one demand and with respect to that issue it has been decided to embark on stage two of conducting a dispute, before the Public Arbitration College at the voivodship court in Krakow. The trade unionists' negotiating commission has recalled that in accordance with the regulations in force, no protest action in the form of strikes can be held during the time when a collective dispute is being decided

before the courts and has appealed to the steelworkers to resume work. That is a condition, says the statement, of embarking upon the judicial route in a matter of dispute with the management regarding the meeting of one of the pay demands.

In a special statement today, the management of the steelworks explained the principles of pay rises in the steelworks and a quicker than planned introduction of the principles of a collective agreement negotiated in the course of the dispute with the trade union commission. At the same time, the management of the steelworks informed the workers of the consequences of the continued unlawful work stoppage. The director of the stelworks issued legal guarantees to those who would resume work by 2200 on 29 April. Nonresumption of work would result in reductions in bonuses on account of profits and length-of-service supplements, as well as reductions in and even the withdrawal of the special remuneration on account of the steelworkers' charter in accordance with the following formula: a 25-percent reduction for the first day, a 50 percent for 2 days, and the withdrawal of the steelworkers' pay for 3 days. At the same time, the management of the steelworks has announced that in accordance with regulations it will not pay the participating employees remuneration for the period of the work stoppages.

It turns out that the losses which the Krakow metallurgical combine has suffered so far as the result of the present unlawful strike taking place in some of its works and departments over the last few days come to more than 3 billion zlotys in terms of sold production. The steelworks' daily sales are falling by approximately 900 million zlotys, and the profits by about 90 million zlotys. Deliveries from the steelworks for many of its customers have been completely halted. This particularly applies to the motor, mechanical domestic appliances, electrical engineering, and even electronic industries, for which, in many instances, the steelworks is the only supplier. The continuing stoppage at the steelworks will mean that these industries will have to reduce their production this year. Every production day in these industries means, for example, about 570 FSM [small-capacity car factory] cars, about 260 FSO [passenger car factory] cars, about 80 buses, about 1,100 automatic washing machines, about 1,900 refrigerators, and about 2,540 television sets.

Steel Mill TU Official Interviewed

LD301919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Interview with Wladyslaw Sitkowski, chairman of theIndependent Self-Governing Trade Union, by unidentified correspondent in Nowa Huta—live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Wladyzslaw Sitkowski, chairman ofthe Independent Self-Governing Trade Union, describes the situation at the Lenin steel mill.

[Sitkowski] Today, or possibly on Monday morning, a commission will be apppointed by the management as well as by the trade union. They will briefly sit down together one more time to discuss the contentious issue. If a conclusion is not reached, we, as the legal trade union, acting in accordance with the Trade Union Act, will declare a collective dispute and take the arbitration route.

[Correspondent] How do you appraise the situation and the mood at the mill?

[Sitkowski] The coking plant has resumed work at full speed and that is a positive sign of sorts, while in the remaining parts of the mill, where we have had these stoppages, the stoppages are still going on. I think that the men should understand, and I think that they will understand, that this leads nowhere. It leads nowhere. It is much better to sit down together at the table and negotiate things calmly, while work goes on.

[Correspondent] Literally a few minutes ago you received two statements from the mill's director general.

[Sitkowski] The director is again calling on the workers to end the strike. We have stoppages; production is falling. We should not be suffering losses through this, since no one is going to make this up for us, after all. The director is entitled to apply various administrative sanctions on the basis of the Labor Code. The financial consequences are going to be unfavorable for those employees who continue to strike. These things add up. First there is the steel workers charter, then there are the bonuses paid as a result of profits. Then there are, of course, the basic daily rates for unworked days. It follows from the Labor Code that the mill does not have to pay for days on which no work is done and that is how it indeed is.

[Correspondent] Let us recall that the union negotiated an agreement according to which any employee ending the strike by 2200 yesterday would not suffer any consequences.

[Sitkowski] That is right. The agreement was for 2200 last night. Since that time has passed, the offer is no longer open.

Strike Leader's Criminal Record Cited

LD302044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Commentary by Jerzy Malczynski]

[Text] Events which we follow with concern and great interest, such as the strike by the employees at some of the plants at the Nowa Huta metallurgical combine, for outside observers represent an opportunity of getting into the limelight and of earning additional dollars, pounds, or marks. At the same time, Western agencies have shown that they have very well organized archives

and that they know how to use them. As we all know, the chairman of the committee which is directing the illegal strike at the combine is Andrzej Szewczuwaniec. In their services the REUTER and DPA agencies present a wealth of information about the man. The first of the two agencies begins with an opening worthy of belles lettres:

Three days ago Andrzej Szewczuwaniec threw a switch and launched Poland's biggest strike since martial law. The handsome 30-year-old steelworker scuffled with foremen from the official unions after switching on a red light to stop work in the rolling-mill section. The red light usually signals an accident or breakdown and means all work must stop, the agencies add.

Thanks to this we have learned one of the versions of how the events began. It has probably been worth it, since it casts the spontaneity and resolve of the workers, about which we read so much in other reports, in a somewhat different light. Since REUTER and DPA have good archives, we could take this opportunity to learn what they managed to find there about the man, who in the next instant after throwing a switch became chairman of the strike committee. So, he was born in Kielce, in November 1950. He took part in strike actions in the seventies in Szczecin and in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski. Several times he was sentenced for criminal offences. He was sentenced to 6 years—here the agency exaggerates somewhat—for stealing a typewriter among other things. He set off a bomb under a monument to Lenin. In 1975 he spent some time at a remand center in the GDR, in Erfurt, as he had been stopped while illegally attempting to cross the border to the FRG. In 1979 he was sentenced in Nowa Huta to 3 years and fined Z30,000 for stealing. During the same year in Szczecin he got 2 years for breaking and entering. In 1980: 3 and 1/2 years and a fine of Z50,000 in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski. In Sosnowiec in 1981: for breaking and entering and stealing from a hotel—and in the same year and the same town—4 years imprisonment and a Z60,000 fine under Article 208, that is a particularly audacious theft of one involving burglary.

We have checked. It turns out that both agencies have quite well run archives; they have included almost all of the sentences from the last few years. If we were to add them up, we would get the figure of almost 13 years since 1975. Not a bad result. According to REUTER, the man concerned himself has a modest attitude toward the affair. I support Solidarity with all my heart, although I could not join it when the time was right. Let us add that it was for reasons contained in the facts cited by the REUTER and DPA agencies.

Nation Observes International Workers Day 1 May

Jaruzelski Gives May Day Speech

LD011057 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 0801 GMT 1 May 88

[Speech by Wojciech Jarulzelski, Polish prime minister and PZPR general secretary, at the May Day festivities in Grzybowski Square in Warsaw]

[Text] Citizens of the Polish People's Republic! Comrades, there are traditions and habits that time obscures, covers in forgetfulness. There are also those to which it gives ever new meanings. The 1 May festival belongs to these. Faithful to the over 100-year-old tradition, conscious of the historical and moral sources that gave birth to the workers' movement, we have gathered every year, in the squares and streets of Polish towns. Workers' marches were always a vote for progress, against reaction. And today we demonstrate for socialist renewal, for reforms, and for a rational and well-managed Poland; and against conservatism, indolence, all that drags Poland backwards; for a world of peace, cooperation, and justice; and against the policies of arming, confrontation, and discrimination. Every honest person, regardless of the existing differences, of his world view, can acknowledge such a message as his own.

As in years past, deserving representatives of the elder generation will march in the first ranks of our parade—veterans of class and liberation struggles. We express homage to you, dear comrades. We express deep respect for the honorable traditions, for the historical achievement of the Workers' Party, for the whole proletarian and peasant left. Together with us will march, as a symbolic representation, a group of citizens and comrades who have come from across the whole country. They have distinguished themselves through above average effort, talent and self-sacrifice. There are in Poland and in today's parade many people such as them, very many. They are not put off by contradictions. They prove through their acts that it is possible to work fruitfully and to act effectively on the tasks facing the fatherland.

Comrades, our country finds itself at a turning point. The old is irrevocably passing away. The new is maturing rather too slowly. Questions arise. What is lessening the effects of the reform? What delays it, hampers its economic vigor? Let us avoid over-hasty, facile replies; that will create no national income.

To give more to someone, one either has to take it away from someone else or to produce more. Another solution would lead straight to the well-remembered period of "vinegar on the shelves."

This we have already experienced. We are still acting in an extemely complicated situation. There are still various hindrances, disproportions, and many burdensome shortages. Not every problem can be solved quickly. The search for and the marking out of new paths, transformations on a historic scale are destroying the habits in thinking and acting which accumulated for years. This, as a consequence, has inevitable costs. Demagogues and various voices claiming to represent the people are taking advantage of them. We have heard catastrophic and confusing forecasts for quite some time now. Their

stubborn concocters gave deadlines on numerous occasions and counted their chickens before they were hatched. Events proved those naive calculations to be wrong and will invariably prove them wrong.

An accelerated pace of transformation makes some people more resiliant and stronger and provides incentives for action; but it from other people it draws sterile criticism, creates a desire to sit things out, and reveals small minds and panic mongers. We have been encouraging success, but today the psychosis of failures is fashionable. But Poland needs truth above all. This calls attention to human bitterness, impatience, and doubt, for no society is free from contradictions.

No class or social group. The point, however, is that in the interest of the nation and state they must be solved sensibly and with dignity. Management cadres fulfill a very responsible and especially difficult role. Some, however, are still adapting rather too slowly to new thinking and activity. Inertia lets itself be felt; slowness, the return of arrogance. We are parting from those who do not rise to their tasks. The people's power must go with the spirit of the times. It is there to help people, to serve the nation, but this does not mean that it can be taken for granted, that it should seek to curry favour with people, look on passively at the neglect of civic obligations. Its inalienable right and task is to stand guard over adherence to the law, stability, the dignity of the Polish People's Republic.

To the question of whether we will be bold enough, have stamina enough, be consistent enough, there is only one reply. Let no one count on our being tired, abandoning the line of the ninth and 10th congresses, nor on a retreat from openness, democratization, the line of national accord. There will be no return to confusion and anarchy. We will not halt before the resistance of antireformatory, conservative forces; we will not move back before the attack of adventurist, destructive forces. There will be no dismantling of the systemic foundations. The roads and methods can change but the humanistic, societal aims of Socialism are incapable of being undermined.

Our ideas are not a catalogue of dead formulas. They are a way of thinking, a mathematics of history. Marxism drew from the achievement of human thought. Now it is repaying the debt with interest. Ever more frequently, circles far from Socialism borrow from our ideology views that were until recently condemned. This is a measure of the liveliness of the assumptions on which the workers' movement rests. The shape of our society is changing. The attainments of science and technology have become an enormous productive force. The working class, the main strength of the nation, is being subjected to structural changes. Its most conscious, highly qualified representatives are capable of linking technical culture with economic thinking. The shape of the countryside is changing, the standing of modern and efficient agriculture is being consolidated. The social importance of the intelligentsia is growing. The intelligentsia give creative impetus, and multiply material and spiritual achievements of the nation, supervize manufacturing processes and organize the vast area of services. They also constitute the administration personnel of the people's state, guards its borders, serves for the defense and security of Poland.

There are various spheres of human work, great and small, collective and individual. Everything which is honest, well thought over, and thoroughly done is beneficial to the country. However, the main principle and the same measure for all citizens has to be socially useful work. We express due respect and appreciation to the pioneers of our tomorrow, the leading workers and engineers, teachers and healthcare employees, and to the creators of science and culture. Our greetings to the members of the Party and the members of the allied parties, associations, and social organizations, trade unionists and activists in self-managements. Our best wishes to all our fellow citizens, united and consolidated in their hearts, minds, and deeds in their service to socialist Poland.

Comrades: From Swinoujscie to Przemysl, from Turoszowto Suwalki, one nation lives. We are shedding increasingly more and clear light on our tangled history, our own history, but also the history which we shared for centuries with our closest neighbors and with societies living within the territory of our state. Honest truth about the past, cleansed of silences and beautifiers, but at the same time free from manipulations and slanders, can extent the platform of honest reconciliation for all people who are concerned about the future of the country, the national dignity and a good image of Poles.

A lasting place in the socialist communist and, particularly, the now very close Polish-Soviet relations, are of key importance to our future. Polish renewal is primarily a Polish task. However, it also has an international dimension. The success of our transformations, the stability of the state, and the coherence of society are a strong argument for the current of renewal and for the restructuring of socialism. There is a kind of mutual interaction between the course of development of our affairs and the struggle for a more modern shape and attractiveness of the socialist formation. This places a great patriotic and internationalist responsibility upon us.

A struggle is taking place in order not to waste but to consolidate and enrich the first concrete achievements of detente. We shall contribute, according to our strength and abilities, to the friendly dialogue, toreducing armaments and increasing trust in Europe.

The world of socialism is today wide open, eager to accept all real values created by man for man. We are stretching out our hand and appealing for loyal and constructive cooperation in all areas. Our sincere greetings to the fraternal nations of the socialist community.

We express our solidarity with the fighters struggling against exploitation, oppression and neocolonialism, for justice, freedom of their nations, and elementary human rights. Our greetings to spokesmen of progress and international understanding, to the working people throughout the world, who, through the effort of their hands and minds, create a better and more peaceful future.

Citizens and comrades. In the past, announcements saying Warsaw would be rebuilt, the Western territories would be developed, and the country industrialized were heard from May Day platforms. People small of spirit then said: Thats impossible. People's power replied at the time: It is possible. The times today are different, but today, too, we reply in the same way. The overcoming of difficulties, the success of reforms, accord, are possible. Our nation is like lava—let us call forth these words of the poet on Labor Day—for working people will resolve how Poland will be. Celebrate 1 May [applause]

Organizer Tries To 'Coerce' Workers

LD011207 Warsaw PAP in English
0955 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 1—One of the organizers of the strike at the Lenin steel mill, Mieczyslaw Gil, arrived to the blast furnace department of the mill to coerce the workers to down tools. A very firm stance of the workers of the department caused the agitator to leave the department in a hurry, leaving behind the electric car in which he had arrived.

The May Day parade in Krakow's Rynek Glowny Square gathered about 100 thousand participants.

PAP: Walesa Explains 'Goals'

LD011503 Warsaw PAP in English
1349 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May Day [as received] 1—Leader of former "Solidarnosc" Walesa made an "important" statement on the occasion of the international holiday of working people via Radio Free Europe, an American radio station operating from Munich.

The director of the radio station, Latynski, asked him what he intended to do in the current situation of Poland. The reply was: "Through economic pressure we will lay a burden on the economy, so as to create political and pluralist structures. Do you understand, Mr Latynski."

Yes, I presume so, replied the director of Radio Free Europe. Economic pressure in order to solve problems politically.

Everything was said loud and clear. In this statement Walesa clearly presented his political intentions. Walesa is by no means interested in the fate of the working people, the good of the country or the national economy, or the future of economic reform. The key goal of his calls and activities is to start economic demands, most preferably through strikes. To corner the authorities and coerce a return to the situation from before December, 1981.

We have already worked through that lesson in Poland and we know what it ended in. The dissolved "Solidarnosc" left behind it anarchy, an economy ruined by strikes, a chaotic fall in the living standard of Poles.

Walesa wishes for a repetition but one does not step into the same river twice.

PAP Reports Work Normal

LD011542 Warsaw PAP in English
1430 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Krakow, May 1—Representatives of the management of the Lenin steel mill, and also employees of the combine not engaged directly in the informal strike, consider the situation in the combine as stalemate, the Krakow PUWP daily "GAZETA KRAKOWSKA" worte April 30 in an article on the situation in the combine.

Negotiations continued with the self-governing, independent trade union of metallurgists, which on behalf of workers presented the management with postulates of the metallurgists.

At the same time, in some departments, people still refrained from work refusing to accept presented proposals of solving the conflict. Internal life in the combine went on quite normally, though. Also the tenth general meeting of delegates of Lenin combine workers, announced much earlier, passed normally. It was attended by undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Finances Bronislaw Cias, managing director of the combine Eugeniusz Puetowka and vice-chairman of the OPZZ Wieslaw Martyniuk.

The average wage in the works is going up by over 20 thousand zloties this year. Unfortunately, before people became aware of this fact, work stoppages occurred in some departments. These stoppages then changed into informal, from the point of view of the law in force, strike actions. The general manager termed this as the "impatience trap," a dangerous trap at that.

The general manager's appeal for a peaceful review of the situation and taking steps to end activities entailing losses for the works, was received with understanding and the assurance that immediate start of work would meet with lifting any repressive activities with regard to those on strike—with relief.

Replying to questions concerning the demands of the people on strike and the current state of negotiations with the trade unions from the moment the voivodship prosecutor supplied his opinion that the strike activities were illegal, director for employees' affairs of the Lenin

steel mill Stefan Niziolek announced that were one to meet the first postulates of the strike committee, the average wage in the works would have to increase by about 100 percent. The management, within the frame of systemic solutions, proposes to include, as of may 1, this year, compensation in basic wages which causes a certain increase of wages—the so-called add-on effect—by yet an additional 4.5 thousand zloties per employee.

Representatives of the workers on strike also demanded the introduction of additional bonuses, among them seniority bonus, almost immediately, while the management proposes to do this as of October 1 owing to certain formal-legal solutions. After additional analyses it was decided that these bonuses could be introduced as of July 1. These measures and the steps taken earlier, like for one, increasing the hard coal allotment per employee from 2,300 zloties to 7 thousand zloties, have resulted in the average wage totalling about 60 thousand zloties.

Unfortunately, some departments sharpened their conditions by additional demands for higher wages by about 200 percent. A regression set in. In line with the opinion of the prosecutor, the management will not undertake any negotiations with the striking workers. They are aware of the consequences stemming from continuation of their action.

Talks are under way, on the other hand, with the trade unions. They are demanding an additional 6 thousand zloties per employee. The management of the Lenin steel mill is unable to accept these conditions. The arguments of the management have thus failed to convince the negotiators from the branch of the independent self-governing union of metallurgists who have decided to solve the dispute through arbitration. Under the law in force there can be no strikes until the dispute is solved.

The worker council of the Lenin steel mill also passed a resolution yesterday on issuing an appeal for an end to the strike and starting work on work poste. A group was also set up to serve as mediator in the dispute.

Police 'Brutally' End Demonstrations

AU011406 Paris AFP in English
1403 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP)—Polish security forces brutally charged and broke up May Day unofficial demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk and Wroclaw on Sunday making scores of arrests, eyewitnesses said.

In the capital plain clothes police, mingling with the crowd, abruptly whipped out their truncheons and set about the demonstrators as the estimated 5,000 marchers confronted a contingent of riot police outside Saint Stanislas church.

Using no discernment, the plain clothes hit-men tackled and immobilised two old ladies while an elderly man was badly beaten and knocked to the ground. The three were herded roughly into a police van and driven away.

Eyewitnesses reported at least 20 arrests.

In Gdansk, a stronghold of the Solidarity banned opposition movement, riot police in combat gear and armed with batons charged and dispersed about 500 demonstrators throwing stones and shouting anti-government slogans.

The demonstration occurred at the end of a mass attended by 8,000 people at the Gdansk shipyards.

During the religious service, witnesses said five policemen burst into the church and attacked the congregation with clubs. But angry churchgoers forced them to retreat.

In Wroclaw, 2,000 demonstrators clashes with riot police in the centre of the city and large numbers of arrests were reported.

The demonstrators heard a message from the Wroclaw regional leader of Solidarity, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk who called on Poles to "organise strikes and protests" in support of steelworkers on strike in the southern Krakow suburb of Nowa Huta.

At Nowa Huta police arrested about 40 people heading for the strike-bound steel mill occupied by about 7,000 strikers.

A special mass was said Sunday morning for the strikers inside the steel plant which is heavily guarded by police.

In Lublin, eastern Poland, six people were arrested after a demonstration by about 3,000 people outside the cathedral.

Steelworkers Deny Reports of Strike End

LD010811 Hamburg DPA in German
0249 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—During Saturday night/Sunday morning, policy were drawn up in large numbers round the Lenin steelplant at Nowa Huta in Poland, where since Tuesday, several thousand workers have been on strike. In the early hours of this morning, spokesmen for the strike committee denied rumors that the strike was over. There was merely an attempt to intimidate the strikers. On Saturday, the management had announced financial sanctions against those on strike. In the event that the Nowa Huta strike is broken by force, works committees of the banned Solidarity trade union have called on workers in various parts of the country to undertake solidarity actions and strikes, including those at the Lenin shipyard in Danzig (Gdansk).

The Nowa Huta strikers stay in the factory for 16 hours—two shifts at a time—and then go home for 8 hours. This morning, those who are not in the plant intend to take part in a service to mark Labor Day in St Joseph's church at Nowa Huta. They also plan a meeting with inhabitants of Krakow and their families at the factory gates. In parallel with the official marches to mark 1 May, the opposition has called for independent demonstrations in many of the country's cities today.

Police Club Warsaw Demonstrators

LD011215 Hamburg DPA in German
1125 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Police in Warsaw used batons against a demonstration for the banned Solidarity trade union following a church service held today in the Stanislaw Kostka Church and a subsequent peaceful rally. A large police contingent faced the crowd hurrying away from the square. Leaders of Solidarity appealed to the crowd to disperse peacefully. In the view of the organizers, agents provocateurs had mingled with the crowd.

Workers' leader Lech Walesa attended a church service in Brygida Church in Gdansk, where several thousand people had gathered. Even before the Mass he called on his followers to remain calm. He had not come to throw stones or to fight. Walesa called for Solidarity with the striking steelworkers, but also pointed out that under present conditions in Poland, strikes are not the best means in the struggle. In fact, they only harm the workers. Solidarity is at present working out suitable, effective methods.

Clashes Reported in 3 Cities

LD011529 Hamburg DPA in German
1459 GMT 1 May 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw/Krakow (DPA)—Poland today passed an exceptionally tense 1 May, with clashes in Gdansk, Warsaw, and Wroclaw. Before and after a service in the Brigada church in Gdansk, demonstrators and police held an hour-long street battle with stones. The police were stopped from forcing their way into the church grounds. [passage omitted]

In Nowa Huta, striking steelworkers held their own march on the combine's premises. About 2,000 strikers marched with a banner to the factory gates, where several dozen people were waiting for them. Strike leader Andrzej Szewczuwaniec, who led the procession, told journalists that 12-14,000 people are taking part in the strike. Although the strikers were threatened with immediate financial and legal consequences, they intend to carry on. [passage omitted]

2,000 Strikers March in Nowa Huta

LD011702 Hamburg DPA in German
1620 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Nowa Huta (DPA)—Striking steel workers today held a May Day procession of their own on the enormous premises of the combine in Nowa Huta. Around 2,000 marched in close procession to the factory gates. White and red flags with the "strike" fluttered over their heads. Written on one banner was: "We demand cost of living supplements and salary rises."

Leading them was strike leader Andrzej Szewczuwaniec, who Western journalists met for the first time at this event. He seemed very happy. As the men came to the gate the just under 100 people waiting there pushed toward them. They chanted "Solidarity" or "we are with you," and applauded. Many had brought flowers and packages with them.

Strike leader Szewczuwaniec said that the strike had only just begun. "We are waiting for talks. There have to be talks." Around the same number of strikers as were now at the gate were in the individual departments. The workers were not occupying the departments on strike, but were going home for 8 hours after every 2 shifts in the works. The strike committee estimates the number of strikers to be 12,000-14,000. Official sources put the number much lower.

The former Solidarity leader in the combine, Stanislaw Handzlic, stated to the crowd's applause: 7 years after martial law we are raising our hands and heads and are standing up straight." The strike was also for those groups of the population who did not have the possibility of achieving their will, he said to applause. They sang the national anthem and a Solidarity song before the men left in close procession. This morning a priest read mass and heard confessions on the combine's premises against the management's will.

Warsaw Reports Boycott Calls Fail

LD011808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] The calls for boycotting the May Day celebrations have failed, in spite of an active propaganda campaign conducted by the enemies of calm and order in Poland who are fully supported by the Western Polish-speaking broadcasting stations. In a few localities attempts were made to organize illegal gatherings and marches. In nearly all these cases the attempts to cause street brawls were made outside churches where their organizers attempted to exploit for their own purposes the gatherings of the faithful who arrived for church services. This also took place where the priests called for calm, in Wroclaw and Dabrowa Gornicza, for instance.

Altogether in Poland about 12,000 people took part in this kind of demonstration. Throughout Poland, all enterprises that work around the clock did work, only at

the steel combine in Nowa Huta was a part of the workforce on strike. This causes negative effects for the production process in other, remaining sections of the combine which are working.

The number of customers of the steelworks who may face production difficulties in the near future due to shortages of supplies from the Nowa Huta combine is increasing. Among others, the shortage in supplies of the cold-rolled sheet metal poses the danger of halting production in the following enterprises: The Polar in Wroclaw, the Heating Equipment Works in (Wronki), The Glazed Kitchenware plant in (Myszkow), and the Polkolor in Pleszczno. Due to the lack of supplies of hot-rolled sheet metal from Nowa Huta production could stop in the near future in the Ferrum steelworks, the (Stadler) foundry, and the Florian, and Warszawa steelworks.

Strikers Appeal to Sadowski

LD012228 Hamburg DPA in German
2152 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Krakow (DPA)—The strike committee of steel workers in Nowa Huta Sunday evening called for talks with Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski, the chairman of the planning commission and deputy premier. In a letter to Sadowski the strike leaders stress the works management was not prepared to talk with them. By referring to the losses caused by the strike it was attempting to conceal its inability, which revealed itself in poor organization of production, and above all in delays in economic reform.

As proof of the "incompetence of the management," the strikers refer to the "catastrophic state of the filters and equipment for environmental protection." The inhabitants of Krakow and Nowa Huta itself were exposed to severe health damage as a result. The 15 signatories of the letter express their hope that a talk with Sadowski would bring an impetus in the right direction for true economic reform.

Sadowski is regarded as a well informed economist and enjoys some esteem among the opposition. For him, however, wage and price discipline are among the most important corner stones of the reform.

Workers' leader Lech Walesa has called on his supporters to show Solidarity on Monday with the Nowa Huta workers. In a telephone conversation with DPA he explained that this did not mean strikes. However, if force was used in Nowa Huta, "then I will personally bring the enterprises into the strike."

Urban Confirms Strike Continues

LD011909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 1 May 88

[Excerpt] Ladies and gentlemen, here is a report on the Government Press spokesman's press conference. Over to correspondent Marek Kasza:

[Kasza] Opening the meeting, the spokesman said, among other things:

[Begin Urban recording] At the Lenin Steel works the strike is continuing in the same departments as yesterday and on the same scale, although there are presumably fewer people at steel works than yesterday. In the opinion of the steel works management, there are now feverish attempts taking place there to keep the strike going: appeals for solidarity, counteractions regarding people leaving the steel works. The management has announced the consequences, based on the rules and regulations, of taking part in the strike. In the management's opinion, quite a few strikers would now gladly resume work. A mass has been held at the steel works, celebrated by father (Jantasz).

We will probably be preparing a document, or more precisely a document package, on reactions by the Western press accredited in Poland, and therefore also Western radio stations' appraisals, regarding the strikes. We believe that never before has there been such a propaganda attack, and that this is a parody of the way the press operates. It is not the purpose of the press to elicit political crises in other countries, to provoke, to incite, to misinform, and to exaggerate. We will have to appraise this role by the Western press and draw conclusions from it. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Opposition Sources Report Protests

LD011814 Hamburg DPA in German
1745 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—In some Polish towns opposition demonstrators joined the official May Day marches. Members of the pacifist group "Freedom and Peace" in Szczecin reported that they marched past the tribune of honor with banners such as "The Army for Civilian Service," and "Free the Prisoners of Conscience." Only afterward were the banners torn from their hands by the security service and six people arrested.

They were released a few hours later, but are to be brought before a disciplinary court. Members of the opposition also reported from Gorzow Wielkopolski that they joined the official procession with banners such as "Solidarity," or "We are against price rises." According to reports from opposition circles the official procession in Dabrowa Gornicza in the Upper Silesian industrial region was only able to start with some delay because of a sympathy rally by 300 people for the striking workers in Nowa Huta.

Urban Discusses May Day Strikes

LD011906 Warsaw PAP in English
1801 GMT 1 May 88

[By Waldemar Nowiec and Wieslaw Mazerska]

[Text] Warsaw, May 1—At today's press conference, Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban informed newsmen about the course of today's events marking the

May Day in Poland. At the same time, he answered questions pertaining to attempts to disturb May Day festivities and to the latest developments at the Lenin steelworks.

Other topics Minister Urban dealt with at the conference included special prerogatives for the government as well as the release of Moczwiecki and Kolodziej, both activists of the "Fighting Solidarnosc" from temporary arrest.
May Day in Poland [subhead]

While making it clear to the newsmen that he had not complete data on the total number of participants of May Day parades and demonstrations available, Jerzy Urban said that the turnout had been maintained at last year's level.

"We consider the turnout to have been good, for instance in view of the fact that very nice weather and two days off which prompted many people to leave for the countryside.

In the way of exemplification, Urban reported that 240 thousand people had taken part in the central parade in Warsaw, while a 100 thousand in Krakow. Urban pointed out the good climate that accompanied May Day galas and a large percentage of youth taking part in parades, and stressed at the same time that neither calls for a boycott of parades nor attempts to disturb them had yielded any results.

Counter-Parades [subhead]

Urban reported that on the national scale only 12 thousand people had taken part in illegal marches and demonstrations organized by the so-called opposition. For example, an illegal demonstration in Warsaw was attended by some 2 thousand people, in Gdansk by two takes [as received] of 1.5 thousand people, in Krakow by 1.5 thousand, in Poznan by 600 and in Bydgoszcz by 40 people.

The government spokesman observed here that all cases of unrest had started in front of churches and all that despite appropriate and responsible attitude of church authorities.

"Counter-demonstrations in Gdansk and in the Warsaw district of Zoliborz," Urban emphasized, "were of particularly aggressive nature".

Next, Jerzy Urban reported that prior to May 1st 57 persons had been taken into protective custody (48 hours), of whom 13 were already released. The measure was meant to prevent organization of illegal demonstrations.

On May 1st, 33 persons were arrested throughout the country, including 11 in Wroclaw, 4 in Poznan and 4 in Rzeszow.

Appropriate suits will be filed with misdemeanour courts.

Situation in Lenin Steelmill [subhead]

Jerzy Urban informed newsmen that the strike at the Lenin Steelmill continued in the same workshops that had been on strike yesterday, although the number of participants probably dropped.

The steelmill's management estimates that vigorous steps are being made to uphold the strike. At the same time, the management acquainted the crew with legal consequences resulting from continuation of illegal strike. A mass was held today on the steelmill premises.

The government spokesman said also that attempts had been made to organize an illegal march at the district of Nowa Huta in which the steelmill is situated. The attempts misfired.

At the same time, the government spokesman announced that a group of journalists of the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY had issued a declaration in which they voiced their solidarity with the strike ongoing at Nowa Huta.

Urban entered polemics with the ideas contained by the declaration which questions the reality of the reforms that are currently being carried out in Poland.

Role of Western Mass Media [subhead]

As an afterthought to the strike at the Lenin Steelmill, Jerzy Urban pointed to the operation of Western mass media and observed that there had been no such propaganda uproar around events in Poland before.

While describing reports of Western agencies as a parody of information, the government spokesman announced that Polish authorities would prepare a documented survey of reports by Western press and agencies about Poland for the last few days. "Appropriate conclusions," he said, "will be drawn from the survey."

Special Prerogatives for Government [subhead]

Asked about the issue, Jerzy Urban explained that should the Sejm adopt powers of this kind, it would not imply amending other laws, such as the one on workers' self-management, but only their suspension for the duration of the validity of special prerogatives.

"In all this," the government spokesman underlined, "the idea consists in the measures to counteract breaking the rules provided for by the economic reform, and also, the point is to ensure that legal regulations introduced by the Sejm and by the government are sooner put to practical effect."

Jerzy Urban explained also that formally speaking the special powers would be granted to the government, but their actual executor would be Deputy Prime Minister Zdzislaw Sadowski.

Further on Urban Comments

LD012007 Warsaw PAP in English
1905 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 1— Aftermath of Strike at Stalowa Wola [subhead]

Asked to confirm the information that persons who had participated in the strike at Stalowa Wola received pay rises to the amount of 20 thousand Zlotys, Jerzy Urban said that this year's plan provided for certain pay rises and that the rises were being introduced in keeping with respective economic rules, which would soon be eased down according to recent promises made by Minister for Labour and Social Policy Ireneusz Sekula.

Urban also stressed that the issue of pay rises remained within the powers of enterprises themselves as they introduced them in proportion with their economic potential.

At the same time, the government spokesman made it clear that it was as a result of decentralization envisaged by the reform that he could not avail himself of detailed information about the talks on pay issues held between the management of the Stalowa Wola Steelworks and the crew.

Case of Morawiecki and Kolodziej [subhead]

In reply to a question dealing with the fate of two activists of the so-called fighting Solidarnosc Kornel Morawiecki and Andrzej Kolodziej, who had been taken into preventive custody, Urban said that motivated by humanitarian reasons and considering the health bill of Morawiecki and Kolodziej the Gdansk district court had conceded to release the two from preventive custody.

"On the advice from the Polish Episcopate," the government spokesman added, "the state authorities reached a decision which allowed the two to travel abroad for specialized clinical therapy as postulated by their doctors. Both men concerned left Poland on Saturday. At the same time, the court suspended legal proceedings on their cases.

Urban Scores Foreign Reports

LD012235 Warsaw PAP in English
2155 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 1—Foreign Reports on Strikes [subhead]

While discussing reactions on Western correspondents accredited to Poland who commented on latest developments in Poland, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said in the course of his today's press conference that the TASS agency had reported that certain forces in the West which are unfriendly towards Poland raised an uproar, as they had done in the past, around the strikes in a number of production workshops of the Lenin steel mill. All this campaign is aimed at aggravating the situation in Poland, halting the reform and weakening Poland's international authority.

Whereas, Urban went on, the Moscow-based daily IZVESTIYA writes that Western mass media tried to take advantage of any Polish difficulty to satisfy their propagandist goals. They count upon the situation in Poland aggravating and the reform ending up with a fiasco.

Replying to a question from the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who referred to wahl General Jaruzelski said today about Poland continuing to follow the path of reforms and democratization of life, and who inquired whether the government intended, under the democratization of life, to attribute criminal character to participation in illegal demonstrations and marches, Jerzy Urban said.

"The authorities have no intention of giving up enforcement of the law. Authorities in any country hold those who have broken the law responsible whenever they ascertain that something is illegal."

"In no other way does the Government of the United States act towards demonstration with illegal character," Urban said, "although, naturally, different things are legalized or declined to be legalized there and different are in Poland. [sentence as received] For example, (in the United States) assistance rendered to illegal immigration is severely punishable with imprisonment, while Poland is open to immigrants." government spokesman observed.

Warsaw Reports No Protest Marches

LD020903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0500 GMT 2 May 88

[Excerpt] First of May demonstrations marches and meetings took place across the whole country in many weather yesterday. Over 9 million people took part. This mass participation is an expression of support for the transformations taking place in our economic and social life. It was also an expression of the will to remove anything which halts or disorganizes the collective effort of the nation. No cases of disturbance of marches by politically hostile banners, slogans, or by irresponsible behavior were noted. Attention was drawn to a greater youth participation than in previous years. The participation at the head of the parade in Warsaw on the rostrum of a 60-person group of eminent, leading workers, people of science and culture, representatives of various professions and social milieus from across the whole country was received with approval. Eminent people were similarly honored in other places [passage omitted].

Strike Reported at Wroclaw Works

LD021049 Hamburg DPA in German
1014 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—According to unconfirmed reports from opposition circles on Monday, a strike has taken place at the "Dolmel" electrical appliance works at Breslau (Wroclaw). Members of the banned trade union Solidarity formed a strike committee. Many workers from this factory took part in an assembly at which Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Breslau's Solidarity leader, apparently spoke. First reports were unclear as to how many workers are taking part in the strike.

Ceausescu Attends Festive May Day Meeting

AU301813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 88

["Festive May Day Meeting in Bucharest"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/4/1988—A festive meeting took place in Bucharest on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu in marking the May Day—the international day of working people.

The meeting was addressed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The speaker stressed the outstanding importance of the celebration that every time occasioned in Romania the expression of the working class' unity and of its international solidarity. He also presented successes scored by the Romanian people in the years of socialism, in the multilateral development of its homeland, the achievements with which the working people all over the country welcomed the May Day.

The speaker also referred to the principles underlying the Romanian party and state foreign policy of peace and collaboration, surveying Romania's actions for the continued development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, the developing and nonaligned countries, for the expansion of the links with the developed capitalist states, with all countries of the world, irrespective of social system.

A festive show took place at the close of the meeting.

Deputy Premier, Minister Replaced for Health

AU291853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/1988—Under presidential decree, Ion Constantinescu was released from the office of deputy prime minister, on health grounds, the office being taken over by Barbu Petrescu, minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee, office from which he was released. Ioan C. Petre was released from the office of minister of technical supply and fixed assets management control, on health grounds, being replaced by Gheorghe Stoica.

PEC Meets, Endorses Ceausescu Asian Visits

AU292013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 29 Apr 88

["High Appreciation for President Nicolae Ceausescu's Official Visits to Asian Countries and Australia"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/1988—During the April 29 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, an account was read of the friendly meeting in Karachi with the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the official visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu to the Republic of Indonesia, Australia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Mongolian People's Republic, and of the talks conducted with the leaders of those states.

The Executive Political Committee underscored the special significance of the visits President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to countries in Asia and Australia highlighting that they fell within the orientations and decisions of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the party regarding the consolidation of friendly and cooperative links between Romania and the other states of the world, for the benefit of each people, of the cause of peace and security, understanding and cooperation among all nations.

The Executive Political Committee underlined the importance of the exchange of views President Nicolae Ceausescu made with the leaders of the visited countries on major international issues, on questions related to the fight for understanding, collaboration and shown for the way in which President Nicolae Ceausescu presented, during his interview with the leaders of the states visited, Socialist Romania's position on those matters, its initiatives and actions for a constructive solution to the big problems of the international life today.

Emphasis was placed on the special significance of the decisions made during the friendly Romanian-Pakistani summit in Karachi according to which, taking the experience acquired in the last few years as a basis, when important economic cooperation ventures were successfully carried out, both sides should work for the further deepening and diversification of collaboration between Romania and Pakistan in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other spheres of activity.

Special appreciation was shown for the results of the official goodwill visit to Indonesia, for the conclusions drawn during the summit dialogue which evinced the special significance of boosting and diversifying economic cooperation for the growth of relations between the two countries.

The importance was underscored of the understandings reached as regards the need to take further action for a more dynamic development of relations in various sectors of mutual interest and the growth of economic cooperation on the basis of long-term accords.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the new summit dialogue was a major contribution to the cause of friendship and understanding among peoples, of international cooperation.

Stress was laid on the special value of the understandings reached during the official visit to Australia, and it was assessed that, with the experience acquired so far as a basis, they would mark the beginning of a new important

stage in the expansion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation as well as the intensification of bilateral contacts in science, technology, education and culture. In that framework, the significance was underscored of the conclusion of long-term agreements which give a broad perspective to the economic links between the two countries. It was shown that the meetings and talks were an outstanding contribution to taking the relations between the two countries to a higher level, to their assertion as reciprocally advantageous ties which can be established and can develop irrespective of geographical distance or difference of sociopolitical system.

In connection with the official goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, emphasis was placed on the significance of the joint determination to expand and intensify relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the two countries and peoples, in the mutual interest, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace, of international collaboration.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the special value of the measures covenanted for growing economic cooperation, for increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges apt to materialize the broad possibilities of the two countries in the domain, to help carry into effect the priorities of their socioeconomic development programmes.

Stress was also laid on the significance of the friendly visit to Mongolian People's Republic, which was an opportunity to reiterate the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, of the two peoples to work for the assertion of Romanian-Mongolian ties on a higher level, in accordance with the possibilities and the socioeconomic development programmes of the two countries, in the interests of their progress, of socialism, understanding and cooperation worldwide.

The importance was highlighted of the measures covenanted during the summit talks for growing economic, technical and scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic till the year 2000, for the further expansion and deepening of Romanian-Mongolian cooperation.

Unanimously approving the results of the visits, the Executive Political Committee requested that all the appropriate measures and resolute action be taken for the implementation of the understandings reached on Romania's increasing collaboration and cooperation with the countries visited, for the benefit of their peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Leaders Public Appearances 24-30 Apr

AU011340 [Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 24-30 April period (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 25 April, Deputy Prime Ministers Stefan Andrei and Ion Constantinescu received Soviet Deputy Premier I. S. Silayev (Bucharest AGERPRES 251705);

On 25 April, Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met with FRG trade official Ludolf Georg von Wartenberg (Bucharest AGERPRES 251831);

On 25 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu received USSR Deputy Premier I. S. Silayev (Bucharest AGERPRES 251439);

On 26 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu received 'Asim Qansuh, general secretary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Lebanon (Bucharest AGERPRES 261746); and also received the credentials of the new ambassadors to Bucharest of Bulgaria, Tsvetan Nikolov, and Cuba, Niel Ruiz Guerra (Bucharest AGERPRES 261757);

On 27 April, Ceausescu welcomed Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on arrival (Bucharest AGERPRES 270658); began official talks with Jakes (Bucharest AGERPRES 271106); received award from Jakes (Bucharest AGERPRES 271742); made speech at luncheon for Jakes (Bucharest AGERPRES 271616); visited Bucharest units with Jakes (Bucharest AGERPRES 271920); and saw Jakes off on the latter's departure from Romania (Bucharest AGERPRES 271632);

On 29 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials of new Nicaraguan ambassador to Bucharest, Roger Vasquez Berrios (Bucharest AGERPRES 291445); and chaired a meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee (Bucharest AGERPRES 2918170);

On 30 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu attended a May Day festive meeting in Bucharest (Bucharest AGERPRES 301800);

On 26 April, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Ghanaian minister Don Arthur (Bucharest AGERPRES 261835);

On 25 April, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met with Polish Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski, in Warsaw (Bucharest AGERPRES 251715); and was received by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski on 29 April (Bucharest AGERPRES 291339);

On 26 April, Deputy Prime Minister Constantin Radu met with Afghanistan's President Najibullah in Kabul (Bucharest AGERPRES 261706).

USSR's Vorotnikov Continues Visit 29 Apr

Confers With Mojsov in Kotor

LD300926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Kotor, 29 Apr (TANJUG)—On the occasion of the formal opening of the old town of Budva Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, met in Kotor this afternoon with Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is on an official visit to our country. Mojsov and Vorotnikov discussed bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and the development of cooperation, bearing in mind the agreements concluded during the recent visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Yugoslavia.

The meeting was attended by Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency; Dr Miljan Radovic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee; Vuko Vukadinovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council; and Andjelko Kovacevic, president of the Kotor Municipal Assembly.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD300929 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Tivat, 29 Apr (TANJUG)—Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, left Yugoslavia from Tivat Airport this afternoon. He was on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Executive Councils of Serbia and Montenegro.

The visit came within the framework of the traditional friendly cooperation between republics in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

At Tivat airport the visitor and his assistants were seen off by Vuko Vukadinovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, and Savo Sekaric, secretary of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee President.

Bulgaria's Stanishev Continues Visit

Meets With Orlandic

LD291422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG)—Marko Orlandic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, today held talks with Dimitur Stanishev, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, who is visiting the LCY at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of openness they exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. Particular mention was made of opportunities and ways to further improve cooperation between the LCY and the Bulgarian Communist Party, as well as between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on the well-known principles of equality, noninterference, respect, territorial integrity, mutual usefulness, and different ways of developing socialism. Both sides expressed readiness to develop this cooperation on these bases to further improve contacts, while also taking into account the need for dialogue on unsolved problems in relations between the two parties and states for the purpose of strengthening mutual confidence and cooperation.

Marko Orlandic and Dimitur Stanishev also exchanged views on current trends in international relations and the international workers' movement. In this connection they positively assessed the results of a recent meeting of Balkan foreign ministers in Belgrade. The need to further improve this atmosphere and the need for Balkan countries to contribute toward turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, and the need to strengthen positive processes in Europe and beyond were stressed.

The two sides also briefed each other on activities by the LCY and the Bulgarian Communist Party in domestic matters.

Talks With Stojanovic

LD291459 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG)—Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held final talks with Dimitur Stanishev, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On this occasion they harmonized a cooperation program between the LCY and the Bulgarian Communist Party for the next 2-year period.

They also carried out an extensive exchange of views on the topical situation in the world, as well as on the activities of the two parties on the international area. They stressed the role and significance that the workers' and other progressive movements around the world have in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, and social and economic development.

BTA Report

AU291937 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (BTA correspondent)—A delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, visited the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

The delegation was received by Mr Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY and by Mr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

Conferring in a comradely and cordial atmosphere, the sides assessed in positive terms the promotion of bilateral relations and exchanged views on the two parties' activity in fulfilment of the tasks set by their respective congresses. The BCP and the LCY agreed on a plan for the further enhancement of their cooperation in the light of the new stage of the construction of socialism in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The delegation visited the Socialist Republic of Montenegro where they held talks with Mr Miljan Radovic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Montenegro, and with high-ranking officials in a number of municipal committees of the party in the republic.

FRG Economics Minister Outlines Assistance

LD300508 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (TANJUG)—Bonn is prepared to assist Yugoslavia financially so that it may carry out the announced economic reform, the Federal Republic of Germany's Economics Minister Martin Bangemann told a press conference here on Friday.

Bangemann today ended a two-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric.

He said that FRG's political and concrete support to Yugoslavia had already been expressed in bilateral contacts and within the Paris Club, and that it would also be confirmed within the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Bangemann said he had an impression that there was a consensus within the European Community (EC) about the need to reschedule Yugoslav debts, but that he could say nothing about possible opposition of some Paris Club members because the talks were still underway.

Yugoslav Government and other bodies are resolved to carry out the economic reform, which was hailed in international circles too, said Radovan Makic, Yugoslav Government member and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-FRG Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation. He noted that the very announcement of the changes had resulted in renewed confidence (?in) the Yugoslav finances and economy.

The first package of new credits which Yugoslavia seeks from foreign creditors to back its economic reform involves, in addition to the 410 million dollars sought from the IMF and the World Bank, some 800 million dollars from commercial banks and the Paris Club, Makic said, the FRG Government will participate in it proportionally to the same share of credits it has already granted Yugoslavia, he specified.

Bangemann said that his government supports the economic policy measures proposed by the Yugoslav Government as it considers that they will contribute to the recovery of the Yugoslav economy and an [words indistinct]. The announced reform will undoubtedly cause difficulties, but I am certain that its advantages will be revealed soon, he said.

Bangemann said that the level of bilateral trade was satisfactory, but that liberalization of investment regulations would be a welcome step in further development of joint ventures, particularly in the tourist industry.

The EC does not intend to close itself after the setting up of a unified market in 1992, meaning that Yugoslavia and other countries must prepare in due time for these integration processes, he concluded.

TANJUG Transmits May Day Proclamation

LD271816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 27 Apr 88

["May Day Proclamation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG)—Through hard work, great effort, and self-sacrifice, the working people, nations, and nationalities of Yugoslavia, during more than 4 decades of life in a free, socialist, and self-managing country, have achieved major results in their material and social development. The image of the country has radically changed; the working class has developed into a class aware of its role and responsibility for continued social progress; great experience has been drawn from developing self-managing socialism.

However, in our development over recent years we have encountered major difficulties, shortcomings, and deformations. Efforts made so far to eliminate them have been neither decisive nor adequate. The time has come to mobilize all creative forces in society to find the way out of the economic and social crisis; continue the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, and unity; and maintain the equality of the nations and nationalities.

Let us do our utmost—everywhere, in all environments—to b ring about essential transformations in the economy, the political system, and all spheres of life. The liberated creative critical energy and the unstoppable process of democratization herald a new social climate and preparedness to embark on effective actions. This has been borne out by the debate on constitutional amendments. We favor changes, measures, and actions conducive to a fresh onslaught on the part of socialist self-management, a stricter differentiation between work and idleness, a more just system of evaluating work, the

promotion of economic laws, further democratization in social life, and the destruction of bureaucratic-etatist and technocratic barriers and other obstacles.

Let us be united and determined in eliminating the shortcomings that have been hampering and stifling social actions and in struggling against anticommunist, antisocialist, and nationalist attacks on our system and revolutionaryachievements.

There is no progress without responsibility for fulfilling our work and social duties—in production and in any type of job, in self-managing and political bodies, in all places where people work and make decisions. Each of us will be held accountable for what has been and has not been done.

Let us eliminate vacillations in and resistance to our action. Let us counter all those who are doubtful about the possibility of emerging from the crisis and who have no confidence in the working class and our system of self-management.

The LCY Conference will provide great stimulus for efficiency in the action of all organized socialist forces within a united front.

Let us invest efforts and know-how in fulfilling the calls by the working class and all working people for urgent changes in the present situation and in making scope for the working class to exercise its decisive role in society. Letus broaden freedom and self-managing democratic relations. Let us create conditions in which the country's potentials and its working people's creative abilities will come to the fore. Let us provide scope for young people's creative initiatives and their mor comprehensive pparticipation in the process of work and decisionmaking.

We must resolutely oppose all attempts to threaten our freedom, the country's independence and integrity, and the rights of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities independently, freely, in brotherhood and unity, and on the basis of self-management to develop a richer and more humane existence.

Let us give strong support to peaceful solutions to the problems affecting the world today, the genuine struggle for pese and disarmament, and the struggle to overcome rich-poor divisions in the world and to achieve equality for all actions and states in the world community.

Let us develop broad links and cooperation with all peace-loving and friendly countries and people on the principles of our nonaligned policy whose foundations we laid with Tito's help.

To win fresh victories we must be determined and united in our efforts to emerge more quickly from the crisis; we must look to the future; we must remain relentless in our search for the better and the more progressive. At the same time we must fight against all obstacles on the path of our free socialist and self-management based development.

We send out felicitations to all the working people and citizens of the SFRY on Labor Day.

[Signed] The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference;

The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee;

The Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation;

The Presidium of the SUBNOR [Association of Veterans' Organizations of Yugoslavia] of Yugoslavia;

The Presidium of the Yugoslav Youth Federation Conference.

Army Cancels Participation in Youth Day Rally

AU291130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 88 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Rally Without the Yugoslav People's Army"]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 April—At today's session of the Committee for Commemorating Youth Day, its secretary, Milan Lazovic, announced that the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense had told the Yugoslav Youth Federation that there was no chance of members of the Yugoslav People's Army participating in the proposed final celebrations to mark Youth Day. Thus, for the first time in the history of the youth holiday, young soldiers will not take part in the rally. The scenario envisages that not one participant will be in the uniform of the Yugoslav People's Army and that there will not be any other "military display." However, the Yugoslav People's Army will help the final celebrations in other ways.

Nothing more was said about this issue, but after the adoption of designs for posters, badges, and stickers, the projected cost of the final celebrations was next on the agenda. However, the committee members had not been given the preliminary estimates and they asked why nothing was known about how much everything was going to cost.

"The FEC has given us 180 million new dinars for the final celebrations and some smaller expenses," explained Lazovic, but at the subsequent press conference he estimated the total cost of the final celebrations at 400 million dinars. It is still not yet known how the necessary finance will be raised, but details are known of the royalties for the staging of the final celebrations. The scenario and direction are worth 3 million dinars each, the staging 1 million dinars, the choreography 4 million

dinars, and the scenery, costumes, and main organizers 1.5 million dinars each.... Lazovic estimates the total royalties as between 4.5 million and 6 million dinars. One should not forget that 200 million dinars in hard currency should be provided for the special effects equipment from abroad and that Lazovic says that they will therefore spend less on lighting, which will also be brought from abroad. To judge by everything, the rally will be a luxurious spectacle in terms of the visual impression but also in terms of its financing.

Dusan Ckrebic Interviewed on LCY Unity

AU290912 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 88 p 7

[Unattributed report on interview given by Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Belgrade NIN—place and date not given]

[Text] In an interview given to members of the NIN editorial board, Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, answered many topical sociopolitical, economic, and other questions that are preoccupying our public.

In answer to the question whether the LCY Conference, despite stat provisions, will take on the characteristics of a congress as a result of the importance of the times and the complex nature of social situation, Ckrebic said the following:

"We have a statutory obligation to hold the conference. When one is aware of this fact, then at least a part of this dramatic feeling about the conference is removed. There is no doubt about the indispensability of such a conference. I am convinced that right issues are going to be initiated at it, considering the complex situation in our society. I would say that today there are many questions and too few right answers. Many questions are also being broached which have hitherto required no answers.

Society's Grassroots Now Insist Upon Unity in the Leadership [subhead]

"I think that the conference will certainly deal with unity in the LC and its leaderships. It will have to deal with the socioeconomic problems of solving the crisis, as well as with current problems and changes in the political and economic system. It is important for it to set off on this main road and take up key questions and in doing so to start the struggle to find a way out of the crisis and reaffirm all the rules of commodity production and market economy. It is important for it to instil new courage and calculated boldness to initiate changes in the political and economic system, to explain the essential nature of those changes, to free us from many prejudices and fixed patterns, and to build unity in the LC on the basis of specific propositions that should solve the crisis.

"In the past the top leadership used to call for unity, implying that the leadership was united, whereas now the situation is the opposite. Today, the grassroots, all social strata, and the LC are persistently calling for the unity of the leadership.

"The LC often shows a lack of initiative on certain significant issues. One can ask the following question: What kind of vanguard is it that shows no initiative? The LC must be open to the various questions that appear in society and the working class, but it also has to develop its own views on the key questions of the present and to do so in a democratic way. In its public political discussions, Yugoslav society advocates very strongly that differences within the leaderships should be overcome more resolutely, quickly, and efficiently. We have a duty to do that too."

Asked whether the consistent determination of the constitutional position of Serbia will be insisted on, Ckrebic replied:

"This is certainly a question of redefining the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia as a republic. The republic of Serbia does have some special characteristics, because it is a compound republic: it has two provinces, which other republics do not have. This, of course, also involves specific constitutional provisions. However, Serbia should also have the original constitutional rights that all the other republics have.

"I hope that this constitutional debate will find satisfactory solutions along this line and thereby correct the points that have been shown to be defective when implemented in real life and have obviously had bad consequences for the relations within and outside as well as for its development."

On Vlasi and Serbian Politicians in Kosovo [subhead]

What do you think about Vlasi's conflict with Serbian politicians in Kosovo, was one of the questions Ckrebic was asked.

"I shall not judge Vlasi's interventions there, because it will only be on the basis of something seen on television or a line or two one could read in the newspapers. What one can say is that there have been serious weaknesses in Kosovo cadre policy. When I was the president of the Serbian Presidency, I said this in public. These people were very upset about it and reacted to my words. Even at that time I pointed out some serious weaknesses in cadre policy, concerning in particular Serbs and Montenegrins who occupied responsible posts. I pointed out that there are people who do not enjoy confidence in these communities and they remain in their posts thanks only to our indirect election system.

"I think that the fact has been confirmed in practice that there are such weaknesses and that it is dangerous to ignore the views of the communities, that is, the citizens and working people about the people who should represent them."

Asked to comment on the views from other communities on new official policy in Serbia, as well as the fact that prominent politicians from these other communities, from Croatia and Slovenia, such as Dolanc and Suvar have said something completely different, Ckrebic said the following:

"As far as statements by Dolanc and Suvar are concerned, this is completely normal. We in the Presidium have certain more specific duties: I, for instance, have been to Macedonia, and Suvar and Vidoje Zarkovic to Serbia during this half of this year.

"Suvar had presented his own views on very important questions pertaining to our current social reality and for the most part they probably coincide with the views of the Presidium itself, because they are based on the stands of the 13th LCY Congress and the conclusions of the so-called ideological plenum of the LCY Central Committee. The fact that they may not coincide with views in some other communities is another matter.

"These communities, however, are gradually realizing that they have succumbed to momentary attitudes and prejudices, that they are insufficiently informed, or that their opinion is the result of the fact that they have a different general approach."

In reply to the question whether our LC can retain in future the place it has in our state and society, today, Ckrebic said the following:

"The LCY can retain its place—interpreted in a way suitable to our times—if it realizes that it, itself must adjust and change. Above all, the LCY cannot insist upon the monopoly it had yesterday and still has today. The LCY's position will changealong with these changes and it will not have monopoly on power, but will be a force in society that plays its role in a different way. If we turn to the SAWP more, then there will be no need for demonstrate political pluralism through a multiparty system. In any case, one must be thinking about a modern party at the beginning of the 21st century that will also be attractive to the young generations. Of course, we need a modern and capable party already now," said Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

[The following two passages appear boxed and in bold print within the body of the item]

Meaningless Thesis [subhead]

"I really do not know who is the author of the meaningless formula "the weaker Serbia is, the stronger Yugoslavia." This formula was not presented so much in public as it existed inside some heads and some people's thoughts. I would say that what we have is an opposite formula—the stronger Serbia, the stronger Yugoslavia. You may remember, this formula was mentioned by Kolisevski 7-8 years ago while he was still occupying official posts, and that was naturally received very well both in Serbia and Yugoslavia because what he said was true and the way he said it was open and honest.

"We are a federal country. Our federation is strong to the extent to which each of its parts is strong and to which its compactness and cohesion are strong. However, there is something that one can say about the SR of Serbia in particular and which is emphasized on some occasions: Serbia is still our most populous republic, and there is certainly something in such an statement, but this should not put anybody in, as I would put it, an inferior position nor make him uneasy. This was not said with a negative connotation, but with a in a sense that is positive for the Yugoslav community as a whole," Ckrebic said.

The Growing Feeling That Presidencies Should Be Abolished [subhead]

"The question of the abolition of the presidencies of republics and provinces was discussed during the public debate, as well as by our Presidency. I would say that there is a growing feeling that presidencies of republics and provinces should be abolished and that some of their duties should be returned where they used to belong, that is, to the republican and provincial assemblies as the highest bodies of power and self-management in republics and provinces," Ckrebic said.

Commentator Assesses CC Conferences

LD302116 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] The LC conferences held in Bosnia and Hercegovina, Slovenia, and Macedonia left their mark on our political life during the past few days. What are the results and the impact of the conference and what is the climate before the impending conference of Yugoslav Communists? A note by Sonja Badel:

[Badel] When it was decided to hold the LC conference the party membership and our public at large wondered why, and there were dilemmas and reservations. Do we really need a new flood of words, a re-statement of the situation of which we are well aware, and criticism and self-criticism at a time when we are desperately crying out for some concrete steps which will get our society out of the crisis? Can the conference manage what by and large the LC leaderships have not succeeded in doing, namely, 2 years after the party congresses, get the entire organization to carry out the decisions of the congresses and in so doing open up the ways of getting us out of our economic and social crisis.

The first three conferences which were held vindicate the idea behind their convocation. Although it seems that everything has been said, that the decisions of the 13th congress are clear enough and that the only thing remains now is to see them through, it has been demonstrated that there is the need for communists to say quite a few additional things, to clarify the issues, and to make some tasks more specific.

For instance, in Bosnia and Hercegovina the LC Central Committee delegate assemblies and state organs obviously lacked sufficent strength to follow through regarding the question of responsibility for all the consequences of the Agrokomerc scandal. The courage and the resolve of the conference delegates was required to clarify the issues concerning this. If they can be taken to task for the fact that, preoccupied with differentation, they paid inadequate attention to the elaboration of a positive program of action by the communists and all progressive forces to get out of the crisis, the fact must be recognized that they have now prepared the ground for a more efficient activity of the LC because we must believe that after their conference nothing can again be the same, ranging from the privileges in the construction of apartments and week cabins, to responsibility for investment and other decisions, and for the overall functioning of all the institutions of the system.

The substance of the conference of Macedonian Communists has been determined by the difficult economic situation in Macedonia. Solutions are being sought along the line of a long-term program of economic stabilization on which there is general consensus in the country and this will help adequate measures to be taken. Some of the ideas of Macedonian Communists about the function of the fund for the faster development of the underdeveloped areas and about the need to strengthen the jurisdiction of federal organs in this area probably will not be to the liking of everyone but they must be considered in the quest for the best solutions which will be acceptable to everyone and which will ensure a faster development of the underdeveloped areas. Weighed down by their economic difficulties, the delegates at the Macedonian LC conference skirted around some of the no less important issues so much so that they did not manage to offer a program of the way out of the crisis which is an issue where the delegates of the conference of the LC of Slovenia went further than anyone else. With the attractive theme of the conference "Socialism to the Measure of Man" they managed, along the line of the 13th LCY Congress, to draw up virtually all the issues of the further development of socialism, ranging from economic issues to the place and role of the LC in our society and the relations in the federation.

This program of the Slovene leadership received the united support by the delegates at the conference and it is obvious that it enjoys the support of the great majority of the Slovene public. Based on the program of the LCY and on congress decisions the proposed projection of the further development of socialism in Yugoslavia on self-management and democratic foundations is acceptable for the LC as a whole. It is, therefore, incomprehensible why there are still reservations—as you already know—that the Central Committees of the LC of Serbia, Macedonia, and Montenegro did not send their delegates to the conference of Slovene Communists.

Be that as it may, the LCY conference is imminent; it will be a place for a synthesis and a testing ground fo all ideas and the results of everyone's work.

Concluding Speech at Slovene LC Conference

AU301357 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 88 p 4

[Unattributed report on concluding speech by Milan Prosenc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Slovenia, on the second day of the Slovene LC Conference in Ljubljana on 23 April]

[Text] The preparations for the conference as well as the conference itself are now behind us, Milan Prosenc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Slovenia, said in his concluding speech at the Slovene LC Conference. We can talk about a unified view that reflects positively among the people, but even if that is the case, we must not forget that there will be no second chance. There were many specific proposals and, as one of the delegates put it, not a single initiative must be forgotten—this is our great common obligation. The conclusions we adopted today will not be the only measure of the activity of the Slovene LC Central Committee, but will represent a good foundation for the implementation of other programs and for the activity of other institutions of the political system, particularly the organizations under the umbrella of the Socialist Alliance. We Communists, however, have a special social responsibility to perform the tasks adopted and must also be up to the tasks we set for ourselves. If we fail to respect this, if we see only other people and their obligations, then the LC's activity will be of a forum type, as well as monopolist and voluntarist.

At this conference we outlined a possible way out of the crisis, convinced that it is in line with the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress. Now we have made them even more specific. If this happens at the LC conferences in other republics and provinces, it will be easier to determine at the LCY Conference in which spheres we will achieve unity and where the real differences remain. If we do not do this, we will leave openings for many unnecessary disagreements and all sorts of manipulations, as well as for all kinds of unfounded remarks. All this mars intranational relations and mutual trust, and can in no way help our joint search for a way out of the crisis.

Our conference unambiguously stressed the fact that socialist, self-managing, and federal Yugoslavia is our joint homeland, the homeland of all Yugoslav peoples

and nationalities, and that the LCY is our League of Communists. Instead of arguing about the vanguard nature of this or that part of the LCY, we should let the Communists' deeds and actions speak. We said at this conference that everyone should first put his own house in order, because at the present time this will be the greatest contribution every republican and provincial LC could make to our common life in Yugoslavia.

Serbian LC Endorses Leadership Candidates

LD281940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 28 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee endorsed the proposal that Slobodan Milosevic should be a candidate for the president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium in the next 2-year period. At the same session, as it was stated, the Presidium endorsed the candidacy of Zoran Sokolovic for the office of the secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

These proposals have been sent for discussion to presidiums of municipal, intermunicipal and city committees of the LC in Belgrade, as well as to the Presidium of the provincial LC committees of Vojvodina and Kosovo.

Slovene Daily on Dissatisfaction With FEC

AU291332 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 Apr 88 p 1

[Vlado Slamberger commentary: "New Government or New Policy?"]

[Text] As many as two "official" requests for a vote of nonconfidence in the FEC that came from Slovenia in a week (first a demand by the Slovene Trade Union leadership, and yesterday by the leadership of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation) have highlighted the question: Is there any sense in doing this?

Every country has a government it deserves. And if Mikulic's government were indeed to resign because of its failures exceeding its successes (it was said in well-informed circles that the FEC president was prepared to resign immediately because of the well-known statements made in Slovenia), would we solve our problems more quickly? Another question: Who should get in the new FEC if the republics and provinces, including Slovenia, have sent "their best people" to the present one? A third question: Who should sign the agreement with the IMF, for it is hard to believe that world financiers would be prepared to play little games in the Balkan style, which means that you negotiate with one, quarrel with another, and then find nobody to sign an agreement? Experts say that Yugoslavia could get a new government in 2 months at the soonest, and meanwhile there will be 15 May and the signing of the agreement with the IMF. A fourth question: Who can assume responsibility for implementing the measures proposed by the Mikulic government? And fifth: Will the government promote the interests of those who have no confidence in it or the interests of those whose confidence it enjoys?

We are not trying to defend the FEC which indeed did not make many felicitous moves, but would it not make more sense to emphasize a renovation of the FEC and advocate an operative, professional, and efficient government? The person forming the government should know how, be willing, and able to use a new mix for FEC members: the republican-provincial proportions, knowledge, political backbone, self-managing market control, and the ability to foresee the consequences of their own measures.

Now is the time for the delegates, who elected the FEC and have supported almost everything that it thought of, to say and do something.

'Hostile' Slogans Appear in Podujevo

LD301422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Podujevo, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—Hostile slogans and pamphlets from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism appeared this morning in a number of local communities in Podujevo. The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-protection of Podujevo noted that this was a case of organized hostile activity on the part of Albanian nationalists and separatists, and authorized organs were demanded to unmask the exponents of hostile activity in this municipality as soon as possible.